# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,870—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.



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**EXPIRATION OF LEASE**

*"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.*

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.**

**IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.**

THE

**"BOMBAY GAZETTE"**

**IS**

*THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 8th Feb. | CHINA | 8000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6400 | | |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 8th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6400 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th " | †ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 22nd " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 12th " | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | | |
| 19th " | MALOJA | 12500 | | |
| 26th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10500 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 31st " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 7th June | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10500 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 21st " | DELTA | 8000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 28th " | INDIA | 8000 | | |

All the above Steamers are fitted with

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE. | RETURN. |
|---|---|---|
| | "A" rate. "B" rate. | "A" rate. "B" rate. |
| To Marseilles | Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 | Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8 |
| To London | " 627 or " 528 | " 940-8 or " 792 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sardegna | 5255 | A. Muzio | 15th Feb. 1913. |
| Sicilia | 5223 | D. Maggiulli | 15th Mar. 1913. |
| Sardegna | 5255 | A. Muzio | 15th April 1913. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from, | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 4196 | A. de Amezaga | 8th Feb. 1913 |
| Isonzo | 4050 | G. Bulsito | 16th Mar. 1913 |
| Capri | 4196 | A. de Amezaga | 16th April 1913 |

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two three and four berthed cabin amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

| Steamers | Tonnage. | Leave Bombay about |
|---|---|---|
| Umaua | 5,500 | 14th February, 1913. |
| a Umbria | 3,500 | 24th February, 1913. |
| Umzumbi | 5,000 | 22nd April, 1913. |

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Steamer marked (a) also carries 2nd class passengers, the fare to Weymouth being Rs. 275.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1645 | Thurs. 6th Feb. | 9 a.m. | † C.M. |
| Lhasa | 2184 | Friday 7th Feb. | ‡ 6 a.m. | direct. |
| Lioga | 2185 | Mon. 10th Feb. | 11 a.m. | * P.D. & C.M. |

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala", 2,908 tons, on Thursday, 6th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingu, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Lindula | 3359 | Thursday, 6th February. |
| *Pentakota | 3413 | " 20th " |
| †Pandua | 3305 | " 6th March. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | " 20th " |

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 8th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

5th February, 1913.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 4120 | Rat | 12th Feb. 1913. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Cazal | 12th Mar. 1913. |
| Australien | 6385 | Costa | 9th April 1913. |
| Caledonien | 4120 | Melber | 7th May 1913. |
| Dumbea | 5685 | Sellier | 4th June 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | " 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | " 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | " 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay on |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 7th Feb. 1913. |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6364 | J. Coverley | 23rd Feb 1913. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th March " |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd " " |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R | 10th April " |
| Sicilia | 5191 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd " " |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 5th May " |
| *Elysia | 6388 | J. Coverley | 13th " " |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | " 445 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 993 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 591 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 606 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The invariable rate to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Adan (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Mexico. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Panama. |
| Hongkong. | Pekin. | Colon. |
| Canton. | Yokohama. | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
12-13, Church Gate Street.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

*A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.


## FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD?

Every investor in real property, that is an estate in land, would appreciate to the fullest the difference there is in value between the Freehold and the Leasehold systems. Leasehold property for a period of years, no matter how long, used to be considered from the sentimental point of view, "inferior in dignity, and therefore unworthy of a freeman," so by analogy the English Watch is known to carry intrinsically "freehold" and better value than that of the "leasehold" watch of any other manufacture in many models of the latter of which, of course, it would be folly to criticise too closely or raise the question as to whether the case or the movement bears the burden of cost.

The English-made watch carries the quality of durability sufficiently marked to class it as hereditary property.

The English-made watch gives better results and depreciates less in proportion.

The English-made watch is less liable to breakage and consequent cost of repairs.

The English-made watch carries simplicity and economy of construction combined with exactness.

You need never waver in opinion, nor hesitate in uncertainty, when you are selecting an English-made watch.

The English-made "freehold" watch is a totally distinct article from the average of watches sold in gold and silver cases.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

# SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

## THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

**A LIFE SAVED.**

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.

**BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS**

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

**BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER**

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

**BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT**

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,**

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

## PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

**STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.**

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 26

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

**LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—**

**Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.**
**Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand**
**Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine**
**Grease.**
**Paraffine Wax, &c., &c**

**KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in cases. | These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only. |
| White Rose | 150° | " " | |
| Chester | 125° | " " | |
| Devoe's | 125° | " " | |
| Monkey | 125° | " " | |

**Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.**

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

## MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

*Telephone No. 325.* Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

## Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

| | | Boxed | Per 100 Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Indians No. 1, | 4½" | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| Oriental Cheroots | 5" | 100 | 3 | 8 |
| Supers, No. 1, | 4¼" | 50 | 4 | 14 |
| La Flor de Coromandel— | | | | |
| IMPERIALS, | 5½" | 50 | 8 | 8 |
| CABINETS, | 4½" | 50 | 7 | 6 |
| OPERAS, | 3" | 100 | 5 | 12 |
| Fiancees, | 4¼" | 50 | 9 | 6 |
| Empires, | 4½" | 50 | 10 | 8 |
| Gymkhanas, | 5¼" | 50 | 13 | 12 |
| Vishnus (Longs), | 5" | 100 | 3 | 14 |
| Vishnus (Shorts), | 3½" | 100 | 2 | 12 |

*Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.*

*Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.*

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

## TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**
**NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.**
**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**
**THERAPION No. 1**
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
**THERAPION No. 2**
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
**THERAPION No. 3**
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New **Dragee** (Tasteless) Form of **Therapion**, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word **"THERAPION"** is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
**THERAPION**
**CURES TO STAY CURED.**

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 3-30 P.M., (Bombay Time), when the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of January, 1913, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1913.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 5th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 28th January, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS INGOTS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (I.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 10th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "Tenders for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES" are invited and will be received by the Agent, in his Office, at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1913, (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for COUNTRY STORES, to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1913.

2. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised, North Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the firm of tender.

The undermentioned are some of the articles required under Schedule A :—

Brooms Goa, Lamps Buffer, Hand Signal and Street, Hides, Chicks, Bags gunny, Jute Gassetting Paulins, Rope Manilla, Steel Paling and Waste Cotton Chite, superior and ordinary coloured.

Schedule B :—

Heavy Material Trolly frames, Baskets of Sorts Bamboos, Canes Rattan, Chicks, Cloths of Sorts, Ropes of Sorts, Bricks Fire, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durrie, Khus Khus; Limestone White-washing, Liners, Log Line, Lamps of Sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils, Soaps, Candles, Twine, Matches Safety, vessels Copper and Brass, Straw and Earthenware.

3. All material must be of genuine country manufacture.

4. Lists of articles required will be posted on the Stores. Notice Boards, at the principal Railway Stations, on the North Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, as explained in para 8.

5. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1913.

6. Earnest money, as prescribed in form of Tender, must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 5-0 and above of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.)

7. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

8. Tender forms may be obtained on application, by approved Contractors, from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 10 for Schedule A., in which are included the important items, and Rs. 5 for Schedule B., in which are included a large number of petty items. The cost of these Tender forms will not be returned. All tenders received, by rost or by hand, will be opened in public, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 12 noon, in Agent's Office, North Western Railway.

9. No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the Contractors or firms whose Tenders have been received.

10. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

11. The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

BY ORDER,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 28th January, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes of "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 2 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand,

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office by the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, 1913, at 4 P.M. (ST.), for the following purposes :—

(1). To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers
Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Article of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Eelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL... ...Rs. 15,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000.

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable at 15 days notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
" " 30 " " ...2 per cent " " "
" " 60 " " ...1 per cent " " "

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital shows the Bank's progress in 1912 :—

31st January 1912.....Rs. 8,00,000
30th April " .....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July " .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " .....Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, (C. A. I. B.) London, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lisoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| | Harbin (North Manchuria) |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 10 P. M. AT 10 P. M.

TO-NIGHT!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON

AND

MR. JAMES McGRATH

in their Popular and Artistic

POTPOURRI ENTR'ACTE,

including a Screaming Farce entitled

LUNATICS!

AND

VOCAL AND RAGTIME DUETS.

In the Picture Programme will be shown the

SECOND EPOCH

OF

LES MISERABLES.

NOTE:—This is a most important Epoch in the development of the story, and brings out very forcibly Victor Hugo's ideals in the characters of

JEAN VALJEAN AND JAVERT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MILITARY CONCERT
IN
"GREEN'S RESTAURANT"

THE BAND OF THE
1st BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS
will play a Special Selected Programme
by kind permission of Col. H. N. MARSHALL
Under the direction of
Mr. A. H DEWSALL, Band Master,
SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1913,
From 8-30 P. M., TILL 12 O'CLOCK Midnight.
GRILL WILL BE SERVED AS USUAL IN THE
GRILL ROOM ONLY.
A SPECIAL DINNER WILL BE SERVED ON THE FIRST FLOOR RESTAURANT AND VERANDAH, AT Rs. 4 PER HEAD.
TABLES TO BE BOOKED EARLY.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

MASONIC BALL

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL,

On MONDAY, 17th February, 1913,

Under the distinguished patronage of the

Grand Master, A. S. F. I. Most Wor. Bro. The Hon'ble F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., and the District Grand Master, Bombay, Right Wor. Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, J. P.

Surplus of Funds to be devoted to Charity at the discretion of the above.

Tickets to be had through any member of the Committee, as per names in circular issued to Lodges, or from the undersigned, as follows :—

For a Gentleman and Lady.....Rs. 15.
" an extra Lady..... " 5.

Remittance must accompany the application for Tickets.

Joint Hon. Secretaries. { J. F. PENNOCK, King's Building, Hornby Road. A. FINAN, R. I. M. Dockyard.

## BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

W. A. M. LATTEY.
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Soerabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. THE LORD & LADY SYDENHAM.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the presence of
H. E. Rear-Admiral H. R. PEIRSE, C. B. M. V. O., and Mrs. PEIRSE.

Under the direction of
HENRY DALLAS.

TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, FEB. 8th,
At 9-30,

A Gigantic Attraction,
Unequalled in the History of India.

FAREWELL VISIT OF
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
PIANO, VIOLIN, 'CELLO

The world's greatest Trio of Instrumentalists. A Combination of Instrumentalists, who have achieved a series of

ELECTRICAL SUCCESSES

ONE CONCERT ONLY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES
Rs. 5, 3 and 2.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.
General Manager : HOWARD EDIE

MAIDANIA.

SKATING RINK.
EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
6 TO 8.

CLUB SESSION.

THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30,

DANCE! DANCE!!

BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30,

GAUHAR JAN.

SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,

FANCY DRESS.

SKATING CARNIVAL.

Handsome Dressing Cases will be presented for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costumes.

DAILY FIXTURE.

BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

## WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BED-ROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 300 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

## TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Garden. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO-NIGHT,
A STORY OF THE KITCHENER CAMPAIGN.
LOST IN THE SOUDAN,
A REMARKABLE CASE OF LOST MEMORY AND ITS RECOVERY.

IN THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS
A BRILLIANTLY COLOURED DRAMA.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—

1. FAITHFUL ..... (Drama.)
2. PIPE INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND ..... (Industrial.)
3. PROFESSOR'S GREAT DISCOVERY..... (Comic.)
4. NEW AIR FAN ..... (Magic and Tricks.)

NIGHTLY, at 7, 8-30, and 10. HALF PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

To Night! Every Night!!

Saturday and Sunday Special day performances also.

Day performance will be commenced at 4 P. M. and doors will be opened at 3 P. M.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S

New Grand Circus.

*Place*—Bhendi Bazar near Fulgalli,

Grand Circus Tent.

Professor Parashramrao's New Grand Circus with Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals consisting of 6 African Lions, 4 Royal Bengal Tigers, Elephant, Camel, Horses, Dogs and Monkeys and Goats etc, and about 25 famous Malbari and Indian Acrobats both males and females will show their skill in performing Triple horizontal bar, Cycle truck, cakewalk on wire, balancing on single, double and flying trapeze and many other gymnastic and acrobatic feats; so also all trained animals such as Horses, Elephant, Camel, dogs, cows, monkeys, goats will perfectly entertain the audience in every of their acts.

Wonderful, thrilling and awe-inspiring acts of wild animals of 6 ferocious African lions and 4 Royal Bengal Tigers introduced by Professor Parasharamrao, the renowned Indian wild animal trainer will show extraordinary and daring feats in a big Iron cage which have never been seen in any of European or native Circus up to now. Funny Clowns will make people laugh beyond imagination.

Rates of Admission.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Box ( 4 Chairs ) | Rs. 10 | Second Class Chair | Re. 1 |
| " Single Chair | " 3 | Gallery ... ... ... | As. 8 |
| First Class... | " " 2 | | |

Menagerie open for visitors from 8 A. M. till evening.
*FEE HALF ANNA.*

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES.

*N. B.*—Tickets can be had at the Tent from 7 P. M. Doors open at 8 P. M. and the show commences at 9-30 P. M. ( S. T. ) Smoking in Tent is strictly prohibited. Free Pass is not transferable. Rates of admission may be increased if necessary.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.* Y. T. DALVI. *Manager.*

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE. Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
*MANISHANKER GOVINDJI*
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.—VOCAL SCORE (Music and words) of this Comic Opera which will be performed by Bombay Amateurs may be obtained at Rs. 3-12 per copy at MARCKS & Co. Ltd, Bombay and Poona.

BARLOCK TYPEWRITERS.—4 BRAND NEW MACHINES, late models with all improvements. Price Rs. 350 each, reasonable offers considered. Taken as part security for debt. Apply Box No. 39, care of this Paper.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMROOM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SALESMAN WANTED AT ONCE, by establ. Europ. firm for Hardwars and Sundries. Only energ. men w best refer., well-known in Bazar, need apply. Fixed Salary and Comm State terms.—Apply Box No. 181, care of this Paper

SALESMAN.—Establ. Europ. firm WANTS AT ONCE, an energ. man for Piecegoods (spec. Cont.). Must be well known among dealers, Al references. Only men with long exper. need apply, stating terms.—Apply Box No. 120, care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette " Office.

WANTED, a smart perfect JUNIOR STENOTYPIST, by European Firm. Apply to Box No. 189, care of this Paper.

## BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

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# B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES HATHRUS COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns No. 8 and 10, First Pasta Lane, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Jam Mill Manufacturing Co., Ld.

100 Bales Hathrus Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office abigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

### RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE by order of High Court of cloth shops with Buildings, at Shaik Memon Street, Cloth shops with Building, at Bhendy Bazar, Pydhowni, and shops with Buildings at Banian Road, near Pydhowni.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zalikhabai, widow.....Plaintiff.

*Versus*

Mariambai, widow, and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Khan Saheb Abba Haji Mahomed and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable properties on the premises on the day and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (225) two hundred and twenty-five square yards, be the same, more or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, together with the shops attached thereto and assessed by the Municipality Under Old Nos. 379, and 379A, New Ward No. C 111 and 112, Street Nos. 41-1, 45-1, and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collector's Old Nos. 95 and 95, and New No. 6029, Old Survey Nos. 1084 and 1085, and New Survey No. —— of the 1-2 1850 quit and ground rent payable in respect of the land to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on payment by the Vendors on 11th April, 1911, and which said premises are situated at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property formerly of Haideralli Kassambhai and now of Heptoola Shaik Adam, and on the south by the property formerly of the late Mr. Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit and now of Mr. Mahomedalli Rowji.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement shops and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement (179) one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent No. 30, Old Survey No. 1577, and New Survey Nos. 1036 and 7355, the ground rent payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on 11th April, 1911, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 8023, and Street Nos. 106-110 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Parsi Nanabhai, on or towards the east by public Parel Road, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 3.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages and tenements and shops built thereon situate, lying and being at Banian Road, containing by admeasurements (189) one hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same little, more or less, and assessed by Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C Nos. 6289, 6289 (1) Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 24, and 1060, and New No 7349, Old Survey Nos. 2117, 2118, and New Survey No 2-1262, the ground rent in respect thereof payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on the 11th day of April, 1911, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property now or late of Narayen Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, on the west by the house of Tucker Hemraj Luckhoo, on the south partly by the common passage of properties lately belonging to Hiraji Narayen Krishna and Ramchander Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the north by the Banian Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, for the said Receivers, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 3. BOMBAY, FEB 4.

### FINANCIAL.

| | | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. | Consols | 75 3-16 | 3-16 | |
| 4 | do. Rentes | 88 3-4 | | unchgd |
| 4½ | do. Sterling Loan | 91 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| do. | do. Gov. Securities | 63 7-8 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver | in London Spot | 25 11-16 | 3-16 | |
| do. | 2 months' acnce | 28 7-8 | 3-16 | |
| Bar Silver | in New York | 61 7-8 | | unchgd (? |
| Exchanges | on London at Paris | 25·21 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. | do. at Berlin | 20·49 | | unchgd |
| do. | do. New York | 4·87 1-8 | | unchgd |
| Discount | Bank of England Rate | 5 | since | |
| do. | Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| do. | 3 months' sight | 4 11-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. | Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| do. | 6 months' sight | 4 5-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. | 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 1-8 | | unchgd |
| do. | 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 | | unchgd |
| Interest | day-to-day Loans | 4 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| do. | 7 day Market Loans | 4 5-8 | | 1-8 |

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India China buying.

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £120,000.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier, fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800 "
Imports ... 32,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·61—62
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·80 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May.-June | June-July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·61 | 6 60 | 6·59 | 6·58 | 6·56 |
| +03 | +02 | +01 | +01 | +01 |
| | | | | 1914 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 6·53 | 6·43 | 6·28 | 6·19 | 6·15 |
| +01 | unchgd | +01 | unchgd | |

New York 11 a.m., March 12·31 May. 12·12.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·31 May. 12·10
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·33 May. 12·28.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 15,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year ... | 58,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 12,600 |
| Exports to Continent ... | 18, 00 |
| Spot Cotton ... | 12·95—05 |
| Futures—Month of Mar. 12·27—22 | Advanced on foreign buying and declined later owing to longs unloading. |
| Futures—Month of May. 12·07—01 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton ... | 12 7-16 unchgd |
| Future month of Mar. ... | 12·31 —05 |
| Futures month of May. ... | 12·26 —04 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Quiet. |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi ... | Nominal |
| Do. Months— ... | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— ... | ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi ... | 40 —1-2 |
| Do. Months ... | Jan.-Feb. |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi ... | 40 unchgd |
| Do Months— ... | Jan.-Feb.—London—Nominal |

Tone—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,410,000

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... | 50 3-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months— ... | Jan.-Feb. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... | 51 2-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months— ... | Apl.-May |
| Do. Name of Ports.— ... | Antwerp—Sellers |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | Nominal |
| Do. Months— ... | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports.— ... | ..... |

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... | 48 1-2 +1-4 |
| Do. Months— ... | March-May |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers | |

Tone—Firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta ... ... | 48 9 |
| Do. Months— ... | Apr.-June |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Firm—Done and Sellers. | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... | 43 3-4 + 1-4 |
| Do. Months— ... | Feb.-mar. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers. | |

JOTTONSEED.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed Market ... | £7 2 0+0 0 6 |
| | Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers—Firm. |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... | 13 7-8 + 3-8 |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber... ... ... | 4s 3 1-2 unchgd. Feb-Mar.—Quiet.—Done—Buyers. |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... | £ 83 |
| Yellow Metal ... | £ 7 1-4 |
| Standard Copper G M B ... | £ 88 3-4 |

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Offenbach", "Zillah", "Ostmark".

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... | 13 0 3-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Steady. Very little doing. | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... | 12s 8 1-4 unchgd. |
| Do Months of Shipments ... | Feb.-Mar.—Sellers |
| Tone—Steady but very quiet. | |
| German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... | 9 10 1-2—1-4d |
| Months of Shipments ... | May—Sellers |
| | 10 +1-4 —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers. |

Tone—Very quiet.

M A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd

| | |
|---|---|
| Months of Shipments ... | Mar-Aug.—Sellers. |

Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... | 12 3 —1 1-2d |
| Month of Shipments ... | Feb.—Value. |

Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Unchanged.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH Feb., 1913

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 4 Boxes Rs.... | 27,100 | Hongkong | Eastern bank |
| 2 Boxes Sova. | 1,05,000 | Freemantle | National Bank |
| 27 Box Gold Bulln | 30,000 | Melbourne | do |
| 2 Bundles Rs. | 4,000 | Kuwait | do |
| 12 Bundles Sova | 3,000 | Bureeh | Comptoir National |
| Rupees ... | 20,000 | do | do |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st & 2nd Feb., 1913.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 47 | 56,681 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 79 | 93,552 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 | 8 p. c. |
| Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 | 8 " |
| Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " | 8 " |

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 12 1-4 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady with rates unchanged. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and private bills remain very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | Is. 4 1-32d |
| Demand Draft ... | Is. 4 1-16 |
| Credits 3 months' sight ... | Is. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do forward ... | Is. 4 5-16d. Mar. |
| Do. do France ... | 171 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks ... | 134 1-2 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight ... | 160 1-2 |
| Shanghai " ... | 206 1-2 |
| Japan " ... | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 1-4 for cash. 95 5-16 for the settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day. A mode rate business has been done and at the close the tone is slightly steadier as under.

We quote:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 95 | 5 | 0 to 95 | 6 | 0 |
| 28th Feb Settlement | " | 95 | 6 | 0 to 95 | 7 | 0 |

BULLION:—

Owing to India and China buying, rates for bar silver in London yesterday advanced 3-16 both for ready and forward, the quotations being 28 11-16 and 28 7-8 respectively. The market opened at 72 5-8 ex-duty for ready bars and 72 15-16 for the first settlement, and has declined 3-16 to 1-4 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs. | 24 | 0 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " | 24 | 0 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " | 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 72 | 7 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | " | 72 | 11 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | " | 72 | 9 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 81 | 13 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | " | 82 | 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | " | 81 | 15 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There is again very little change to report in the American markets, small fluctuations having occurred during the day yesterday. In the local market also changes are small, and prices opened much the same as yesterday's close except for Bengals, which were rather easier. The enquiry for forward delivery has been very moderate. Southern styles have been in some request by mills but sellers are by no means plentiful. Speculators are keeping up the price of good Broach. At the close the market is steady as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... | Rs. 331 | March. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... | Rs. 320 1-4 | " |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat | ... | 327 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | ... | " 324 | " |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... | ... | " 320 | " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon. | | 316-17 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | | 310-11 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | | " 291 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | | " 281 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ... | " 276 | " |
| Sawginned Dharwar ... | ... | " 325 | Apl.-May |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... | Dull |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... | ... | 42,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr | Apr.-May. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·60 | 6 59 | 6·58 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 |
| May-June. | June-July. | July-August. |
| 6·56 | 6 55 | 6·52 |
| —02 | —01 | —01 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 6·42 | 6·27 | 6 18 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm.

We quote:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 8 | 4 | 0 | B.T. |
| Apl-May ... | ... | " | 9 | 2 | 6 | B.T. |

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May ... | ... | Rs. | 8 | 10 | 0 | B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | ... | " | 7 | 9 | 0 | B T |
| Yellow " " | ... | " | 8 | 6 | 0 | " |

JINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... | Rs. | 59 | 8 0 |
| Mimbara ... | ... | " | 51 | 0 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | ... | " | 48 | 0 0 |
| Red Khandwa | ... | " | 54 | 0 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forward ... | ... | Rs. | 12 | 8 | 0 | B.T. |

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 39 | 0 | 0 | |
| Forward ... | ... | Rs. | 35 | 8 | 0 | B T |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. | 26 | 0 | 0 | |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ... | ... | Rs. | 49 | 0 | 0 | |
| Small ... | ... | " | 47 | 0 | 0 | |

WHEAT :—

The market is firm,

We quote :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 | 8 | 6 | B T | |
| White Delhi Apl.-May ... | " | 5 | 11 | 0 | B.T. | |

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... | ... | ... | 1,695 |
| Bank of India ... | ... | ... | 65 1-2 C D |
| Eastern Bank ... | ... | ... | 94 |
| Indian Specie ... | ... | ... | 71 |

MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David ... | ... | ... | 507 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... | ... | ... | 3,140 |
| Kohinoor ... | ... | ... | 815 |
| New Great Eastern ... | ... | ... | 267 1-2 |
| Standard ... | ... | ... | 1,410 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | | | 185 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | | | 181 |
| Bombay S N Ordy ... | ... | ... | 257 1-3 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | ... | ... | 1,670 March |

RAILWAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... | ... | ... | 577 1-2 |

### TWOAD YS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 18,932 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 13,931 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 910 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 12 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 14,046 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 283 | " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 11,973 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 4,511 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 43,344 | " |
| Myrabollams. ... ... | 7,369 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 19,948 | " |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 110 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 5,215 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 446 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil | |
| Barley ... ... ... | 611 | " |

### GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 15,000 | Bales |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 12,000 | do. |
| Exports to Continent ... ... | 28,000 | do. |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 12·95— 5 | |
| Future Cotton at New York—Mar., | 12·27— 2 | |
| Future Cotton at New York—May... | 12·07— 1 | |
| Tone Market at closing Spot ... | Steady | |
| Tone Market at closing Futures ... | do | |
| General Tone of Market:— advanced early on foreign buying, later declined on longs unloading. | | |

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... | 12 7-16 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. | 12·31+5 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. | 12·26+4 |
| Opening tone of Market— | Steady |
| Closing tone of Market ... | do |

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... ...Quiet and closed Easier.

| | |
|---|---|
| Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... ... | do. |
| Total Day's Sales"... ... ... | 8,000 bales, |
| Sales on spec and export ... ... | 800 do |
| Total Sales of Surat ... ... ... | ..... |
| Total Day's Imports ... ... ... | 32,000 |
| Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... | 5 9-16 |
| Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... | 5 5-8 |
| Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... ... | 9 13-16 |
| Good Bhownuggur ... ... ... | 6 1 8d. |
| Good Bengal ... ... ... | 5 10·16d. |
| F. G. Bengal ... ... ... | 5 12·16d. |
| Fine Bengal ... ... ... | 5 14·16d. |
| Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... | 6 1-4d. |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... | 6 22-32d. |
| Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... ... | 11 1-8 |
| 40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... | 11 1-4 |
| Mid American at Liverpool... ... | 6·81 |

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| Feb.-Mar. ... ... ... | 6·61 |
| Mar.-Apr. ... ... ... | 6·60 |
| Apr.-May ... ... ... | 6·59 |
| May-June ... ... ... | 6·58 |
| June-July ... ... ... | 6·56 |
| July-Aug. ... ... ... | 6·53 |
| Aug.-Sep. ... ... ... | 6·43 |
| Sept.-Oct. ... ... ... | 6·28 |
| Oct.-Nov. ... ... ... | 6·19 |

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet

Only a limited enquiry. There is enquiry from China for Grey shirtings medium.

Small demand for shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.— 45 6 Sellers

| | |
|---|---|
| Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... | Jan.-Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—49 9 " |
| Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—43 | " |
| Do. Tone of Market at close ... | Steady |
| Do. Tendency of the Market— ... | ..... |
| Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£25 2-6 | Sellers |
| do ...Apr.-May.—£24-10-0 | " |
| Do. Tone of Market at close ... | Steady " |
| Do. total afloat for U. K.... | 114000 qrs |
| Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar. Hamburg— | 68 9 " |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close— | Quiet |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 49 9 | " |
| Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb-Mar.—Antwerp— 51 6 | " |
| Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.— | Antwerp—Nominal |
| Do. Jamba Red ... ... Feb.-Mar.— | Antwerp— Dull |
| Do. Tone of Market at close ... | Steady. |
| Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.— | Hull—£7-5-0— |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... | Steady |
| Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c.... Feb.-Mar.— | London 62 9 " |
| Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.— | London—40 3 " |
| Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-mar.—London 40 | " |
| Do. Club No. 2 Feb.-Mar.—London — 40 3 | " |
| Do. Choice white Delhi ... | Nominal |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close ... | Steady |
| Do. South Australian ...Feb.-Mar.—37 6 | " |
| Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. ... | ..... |
| Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... | 7 5 1-8 |

LONDON, Feb 3.

### SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 7 1-2 | —Sellers |
| German Beet at 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.— 9 8 1-4 | —Sellers |
| Closing Tone of Market Quiet at close | |
| German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 6 3-4 | —Sellers |
| German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.— 12 7 1-2 | —Sellers |
| German Closing Tone Market— Quiet | |
| Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 | —Sellers |
| Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 8 1-4 | —Sellers |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market ... | Steady. |
| Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 4 1-2 | — " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market ... | Quiet " |
| E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar.—13 9 | — " |
| E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—14 | — " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market.—Steady | |

LONDON, Feb. 3.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | Value. |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... | Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-4 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... | June —11 |
| Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... | July-Dec.—10 7 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... | Feb.-Mar.—12 6 |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... | June—11 1 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... | July-Dec.—10 9 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... | Feb.-Mar.—12 9 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... | June—12 1-2] |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta .. | July-Dec.—11 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi | Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi | June—12 3 |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi | —July-Dec.—12 |
| Closing Tone of Market ... | Steady |
| Special Feature ... ... | Nothing doing |

LONDON, Feb. 3.

### METALS.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... ... | Mutilated |
| " Best English Selected ... | do |
| " Braziers... ... | do |
| " Tone of Market ... | do |
| Hard Spelter ... ... ... | 23 5 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... | 238 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... ... | 7 1-4 |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ... ... | 12 5 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ... | 6 17 6 |
| Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ... | 7 7 6 |
| Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ... | 8 5 0 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp | 7 7 6 |
| German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp | 6 15 0 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 ... ... | 6 2 6 |
| Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool ... | 0 15 4 1-2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland... ... | | 3 5 6 | |
| " " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ... ... | | 3 7 6 | |
| " " Garthserrie ... ... | | 4 2 6 | |
| Lead Pig English... ... | | 16 17 6 | |
| Tone of Steel Market ... | | ..... | |
| Silver, Spot ... ... | | 28 11-16 | |
| " 2 months hence ... | | 28 7-8 | |
| " Tone of Market— | | India & China buying | |

LONDON, Feb. 3.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... ... | 28 11-16 |
| Silver 2 months ... ... | 28 7-8 |
| " Closing Tone of Market— | Rather firm |
| " Tendency, etc, of the Market—India and China buying | |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | ...£ 85 2-4 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... | £ 75 1-8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent | ...£ 91 1-4 |
| Sterling loan ... | ...£ 91 1-4 |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent | ...£ 77 1-4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent | ...£ 63 7-8 |
| Bar Gold per oz ... ... | 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market— | Steady. |
| Closing " " | do |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount is | 5 per cent |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. | 1 3 7-8 |
| London at Paris Fes ... ... | 25·21 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks ... | 20·49 |
| New York (Demand Bills) dols ... | 4 87 1-4 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 4 1-2 |
| " 7 days Market loans ... | 4 5-8 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. | 4 11-16 |
| " " " 6 " " | 4 1-4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 5 1-8 |
| " " 6 " ... | 5 |

LONDON, Feb. 3.

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Steady

### RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 2 1-2 Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.

OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales ... | 8,000 |
| Tone of Market ... ... | Steady. |

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-days opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Feb-Mar. ... | 6·61 | 6·61 |
| Mar-Apl. ... | 6·60 | 6·60 |
| Apl.-May ... | 6·59 | 6·59 |
| May-June ... | 6·58 | 6·58 |
| June-July ... | 6·56 | 6·56 |
| July-Aug. ... | 6·53 | 6·52 |
| Aug.-Sept. ... | 6·43 | 6·42 |
| Sept.-Oct. ... | 6·28 | 6·27 |
| Oct.-Nov. ... | 6·19 | 6·18 |

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalea s—36 bales wool, the Bombay Co; 8 bales wool, M Daga; 83 bales wool N Khatow; 4 bales hides, A Visram; 4000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 60 bales wool, M Agarchand; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales wool, B Purshotamdas.

FOR LONDON.

China s—19 bales hides and skins, A H E H Mahomed; 74 bales hides and skins, R M Mr A Kayoom; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Kooka; 22 1-2 cwts fishmaws R Dhuny and Co; 45 cwts dry ginger and 42 cwts immeric, M. A Kayoon 2,000 cwts cotton seed A Khimji; 15 cwts wax, G Nathobhoy; 12 cases bristles and 3 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 41 cwts old coperscrup, K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 26 bales skins, V Esmail and Co; 204 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 51 bales hides, M J Joomabhai and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, E A Mochalla; 50 cwts fismaws, J M Rahimtula; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy;

Mystic s—2000 cwts Kurdeesead and 501 cwts Nigerseed A Blascheck and Co; 26 bales hemp, M Lalchund and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalea s—200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co;

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalea s—47 bales twist, Gazal Bros and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—3,987 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 4,030 cwts cottonseed, M Vulabdas.

Montebello s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 11,062 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,625; cwts cottonseeds, L Pragji; 3.5933 cwts cottonseed, T Tolseedas.

Ellaline s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, A Khimji

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—400 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy 1,344 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt linseed, 1,500 cwt groundnuts, 2,998 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

Rochdale s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales hemp, S Ramauckdas; 125 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 200 bales hemp C Peraj and Co; 55 bales c

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ellaline, 2490 tons Captain T. Newton sailed on Tuesday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Uganda 3498 tons, Captain L. Y. Archdeacon sailed on Tuesday for Austria via Coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall 2139 tons, Captain J. C. Gray, sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3 225 tons, Captain A. Muzeo which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from General cargo and passengers.

The B. P. N. Co's steamer Querimba 4937 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius 21st January with a cargo of sugar and 1 deck passenger.

The steamer Tantah 1114 tons. Captain L. Simons, arrrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jedah 20th January, with 710 pilgrims.

The steamer Hymettus, 2984 tons Captain W. Macfarlane arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 25th January with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Belle of France 2468 tons Captain J. P. Cargill will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 2086 tons, Captain T. Schutt sailed on Tuesday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 175 deck passengers.

The steamer Minich 2126 tons, Captain S. Fawcett, will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3497 tons Captain J. A. McGregor will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ..... ...Comdr H U Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .. .....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB 4.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham..... .....T M & Co
Belle of France.....2469 Cargill .....A Yule and Co
Canara .....3,383 Phillips .....M M & Co
Columbia.....344 Bond .....American Yacht
Hoscinel... .....993 Richardson ..NF...NF...B P S N Co
Hymettus ... ....2984 Macfarlane..... .....
Karaoja..... .....2302 Pattison..... .....
Karonga .....2932 Pattison ..... .....W & A G & Co
Lawoe .....1517 Boon ...Mauritius ..D Kandwara
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer..... ..... 250 Nacoda ... .....Persian Govt
Munich ..... .....2106 David .....T M & Co
Muttra..... .....2935 Carey.....M M & Co
Naderi..... .....1168 Goddie .....B and P S N Co
Patiala ... .....1929 Warrington..... .....M M & Co
Querimba ... .....4937 Fry ..... .....M M & Co
saranac.....8864 Grav .....Standard Oil Co
Shirala..... .....3400 Peck.....M M & Co
Sutherland.....2277 Goodstaff ..... ..The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..... .....693 Nacoda ..... .....Nazoda
Seminewis.....2497 Pavisich .....A L S N Co
Tantah.....1114 Simons .....T M & Co
Umona.....2388 Rivers...Aberp...W & A G & Co
Whitgift.....2842 Clator ..... .....Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Capts. Dest. Date Agents.
B Calabria ... .....2892 Robertson..... .....M M & Co
C&R Montebello.....2770 Croft....11-2...J Finlay & Co
D&E Turne .....2259 ertz ..... .....A L S N Co
F Benin .....2788 Cole ...NF.....5-2...K Nixon & Co
G Sultan ..... .....1747 Kasch.....A Strander & Co
K Kamakura Maru .....3788 Hori ..... .....N Y Kaisha
M Zoroaster..... .....2390 Wickham..... .....T M & Co
M Saigon Maru .....3311 Yamagachi.....Kobe &c ... O S Kaisha
P Werdenfels .....2791 Gosses...W & A Graham & Co
Q Palitana.....1934 McDiarmed ..Basreh ..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rochdale..... .....2377 McMullen .....T M & Co
2 Castalia .....1086 Mitchell..... .. Liverpool..... W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri..... .....2718 Amezaga..... .....L Line
5 Lindulo ..... .....2138 Cookson ..... .....M M & Co
6 C Fred Laisby ...3158 Geisel...Colombo W & A Graham & Co
7 Perla ..... .....3431 Mohe..... .....A L S N Co
8 City of Sparta.... 3497 McGregor...K Nixon & Co
9 Mystic ..... .....2432 Kain ..... .....W & A & Co
10&11 India ..4199 Gordon....Shanghai.....P & O Co
12&13 China.....4160 Toeque ..London.....P & O Co
14 Ubsa.....960 Morson..... .....M M & Co
15 Ilford.....2786 Nicolls ..... .....T M & Co
16 Amatonga .....2093 Wooster..... .....Ralli Bros

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Ismail ..... .....P & O S N Co
Coorland .....60 Ebram ..... .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra.....762 Morrison..... .....M M & Co

M W D D

Delta..... .....4730 Martin...Shanghai ...12-2..... P & O S N Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Losino | Winsnes | D'gos, Bay Jan 19 |
| | Querimba | Fry | Mauritius, Jan 21 |
| | Tantah | Simms | Jeddah, Jan 29 |
| | Hymettus | Macfarlane | Calcutta, Jan 25 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Praesident | Schutt | Zanzibar &c |
| | Baron Balfour | Symonds | Calcutta |
| | Budrie | Fisheri | Basreh |
| | Ellalince | Newton | Antwerp &c |
| | Uganda | Archdecan | Australia &c |
| | Rydal Hall | Gray | Rangoon. |

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Tuesday :—
Steamer Belle of France, Cargill, for Calcutta.
" Minich. Fawcett, for Jedah.
" City of Sparta, McGregor.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Sardegna, for Genoa, &c.
" India, for Shanghai, &c.
" Tantah, for Jedah.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's Kohistan, left Port Said yesterday morning on Feb. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilis, left Liverpool for Bombay on Feb, 2.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi's Co.'s steamer Sicilia, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

An interesting and somewhat regrettable fact is mentioned in the Report for 1911-12 of the Lucknow Provincial Museum. "The life-size statue of a horse, which presumably commemorates a horse sacrifice performed by Samudragupta, has now been set up in the middle of the Brahmanical room. The statue was received in the Museum many years ago, and was allowed to stand in the open air all this time, with the result that the short dedicatory inscription on its neck, which was preserved in part in 1893, has now become altogether defaced." This recalls, remarks the Lahore paper, a complaint in Mr. Fortescue's Durbar book about the inscriptions on certain historic cannon which are in the charge of the Government-House authorities in Calcutta. Mr. Fortescue complains that the inscriptions are being effaced through repeated scrubbings of the guns with sand to clean them. Mr. Fortescue was incorrect on so many points in his book that one hesitates to accept any of his statements without confirmation ; but it certainly seems to be the duty of all authorities to see that historic inscriptions are not destroyed by exposure to the weather or the misdirected energies of ignorant caretakers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. ..... | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg..... | 5 0 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. ..... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. ..... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 3 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 3 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 3 0 | do. |
| do. do. 125° (in bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE
NOISELESS
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THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. De Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 5th February, 1913

## SECRET MEDICINES: THEIR ABUSE AND CONTROL.

A growing interest is being shown in the important subject of secret medicines as evidenced by the fact that not only the medical journals but others which usually deal with only literary and political topics, have recently taken up the subject. The *Edinburgh Review*, which is under the editorship of Mr. Harold Cox, has given place to a scientific writer, Mr. Elliot, who deals with the subject of patent medicines. Mr. Elliot knows his subject, and his treatment in the *Review* will lead thinking laymen to consider the subject of quackery and proprietary medicines. The profession of quackery is too old to be easily eradicated, and it is only by a steady education that it can be hoped to eliglhten the public mind as to the evils associated with many of them. Several of the medical journals have done excellent service in the past by publishing analyses of some of the chief patent and proprietary medicines now on the market, while the British Medical Association has published a Handbook giving all details as to the composition of them. But these are available for a few only. The medical profession may be well acquainted with tuem, but the knowledge is required rather by those who are easily gulled by the alluring advertisements of the proprietors. We are well aware how attractive is the well-appointed bottle or jar, with its elements of mystery, and it is not difficult to understand how those in search of a remedy for some disease, especially if it be one they wish to keep from the knowledge of a doctor, resort to these secret remedies, even though the price charged may be excessive. The post is deluged with most persuasive literature recommending certain remedies, while every newspaper and hoarding is filled with bold advertisements. Some of the names almost become household ones, and their very fame leads to the public being easily led astray. It is pointed that one of the problems of the day is to educate those people who are so easily attracted and misled by specious advertisements. There are signs that the public are beginning to question the merits of pills, ointments, and medicines, whose chief merit seems to rest in their clever and prominent advertisements, and they are gradually beginning to question pinning their faith to them.

The attempts of the medical profession to expose some of the worthless compounds may not appeal to the crowd, but the street corner demonstrations which take place in some towns to show the composition of them, are having their effect on them. In India the number of patent medicines and secret remedies are a legion. To an ordinary thinking man the very descriptions as given in the advertisements ought to be enough to warn people against the use of them, but it is to be feared that men of all classes resort to them. Native firms are not the only culprits in this matter, and it will soon be necessary for Government to take in hand some legislation with respect to these. The advance of education is giving the simple villagers the power to read. Everything that appears in print must be true, is the axiom upon which they base their actions. It is surprising how often one comes across advertisements, both in English and the vernacular, in small villages, and how familiar some of them are with well-known patent medicines, often under a vernacular name, which is an approach to the English designation. The village hakim will long remain an institution, and for many years the people will accept his medicine and charms as sure remedies for all kinds of diseases. As a rule, the concoctions they make up are cheap and harmless. The same cannot be said of the many secret remedies that are being pushed in various parts. They are not only expensive but they are positively harmful. Against these the public require some protection. There is room for greater strictness in England with respect to the control and registration of these remedies, as has recently been pointed out by Dr. Eric Pritchard in a lecture before the Medico-Legal Society in London. Though in most of our colonies steps have been taken to put adequate safeguards on the manufacturers of these remedies, in the home country there has been greater laxity. As early as the reign of George the Third legislation was found to be necessary, and the proprietors of nostrums were forced to take out a licence which cost £2. The sale of these nostrums was prohibited unless the packet or bottle bore an Inland Revenue Stamp. The medicines which were designated "proprietary medicines," and were sold at a shilling a bottle, were taxed three half pence and the higher priced bottles at a proportionately higher rate. The Government demanded from all those who claiming to have occult art, exposed goods for sale, a specified duty. The stamp had to be applied to the bottle or packet in such a way that, on being opened, the stamp would be destroyed. Though the Government has taken care to see that its revenue does not suffer on account of the manufacture of these remedies, at least so far as England is concerned, it does not appear to have considered the protection necessary to the consumer.

The Government is protected, so also is the manufacturer by the patent he takes out, often a small fee only being levied, but the public have few safeguards. This is especially the case with what have been already referred to, "proprietary medicines." The truly designated "patent medicines" are not only registered in the Patent Office, thereby giving protection to the manufacturer, but they are also registered with respect to the materials of which they are composed. These ingredients must always remain the same, and the public, purchasing the article, knows it is the very same article as was registered originally. In the case of proprietary medicines, it is different. If the possessor of a proprietary medicine does not desire to pay stamp duty, he must so name his remedy that he does not claim to cure any specific disease or any direct proprietary right. He must not put his name on the label. The medicine is then registered at the Stationers' Hall and the distinguishing trade-mark is entered at the Patent Office. The manufacturer has not divulged his secret, but he has the protection of the Patent Office, and no others dare manufacture the same article. Nevertheless, he is at perfect liberty to change the ingredients, or to modify the quantities of his medicine whenever he wishes. Thus the buyer is not aware whether he is receiving the article which was at first advertised or not. Suppose the manufacturer found that the cost of the ingredients he first used was higher than he wished, he could easily reduce it by putting in some material, and yet sell as the article for which he received his patent. In India there is need of some control, but perhaps it is too much to expect the Government to take steps in this matter while they have so many problems relating to the food supply, sanitation, etc., all closely connected with the domestic happiness of the people. Still the public should be gradually educated to understand that all these secret remedies are not what they seem, and that in many cases, perhaps the majority, they are useless, if not harmful. The profit on these remedies is enormous. The materials used seldom cost more than one per cent. of the value charged. It is only by reason of the persuasive advertisements that they continue to hoodwink the public, and some legislation, as in vogue in America, whereby misleading advertisements are prohibited, would do much to safeguard the public.

**A Noble Astronomer.** The late Earl of Crawford, like his distinguished father whom he succeeded more than thirty years ago, never took any part in politics, though he sat for a few years immediately preceding his succession to the peerage in the House of Commons. His tastes were scientific and antiquarian as his father's were literary and theological, and he has left his mark as a distinguished astronomer. He early devoted himself to astronomy, especially the practical part of it, and gained renown as an observer. When he was only twenty-three, he went to Spain to observe the total eclipse of the sun in 1870 from Cadiz, and four years later he visited Mauritius for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus. For this latter expedition of 1874, he had a heliometer, the instrument which astronomers had decided to rely on in their observations, specially made for him by the Rapsolds, the famous instrument makers, and succeeded in taking observations with it of a very high degree of accuracy. Three years later he lent this heliometer to the late Sir David Gill for his expedition to Ascension. Gill afterwards made some ingenious improvements of his own, the result of his observations on this instrument when he acquired it in 1879, and continued to use it at his observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, till 1887, in determining the parallels of some of the stars of the southern hemisphere. Lord Crawford's heliometer, altered by Gill, was then purchased by Lord MacLaren who presented it to the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh where it is still in use. With the assistance of his father, the late Earl built an observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire in 1872, and equipped it with several very fine instruments, especially spectroscopes and a meridian circle. In 1888 he generously presented to the New Royal Observatory on Blackford Hill, Edinburgh, the entire equipment of this private observatory and also the splendid library of astronomical and mathematical works that he had proved with rare patience and knowledge. Collecting books was also a passion with his father to an even greater extent, of which a splendid monument exists in the Crawford Library, an immense and valuable collection of the rarest books in all possible languages. A part of this famous library was sold in 1887, the sale occupying Messrs. Sotheby ten days and realising high prices for those days, the Mazarin Bible fetching with them two thousand six hundred pounds, though at the present day, this would be much exceeded. The late Earl too was an enthusiastic book-lover and issued for students the highly valuable "Bibliotheca Londesiana," a catalogue raisonné of the library formed by his father and extended by himself. To the free library of Wigan, in Lancashire, from which he took one of his titles, Baron Wigan, he gave a valuable series of Oriental and English manuscripts extending from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries, illustrating the progress of handwriting and caligraphy. His services to astronomical science were recognised by his election as President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1878 in succession to the late Sir William Huggins. He also had several foreign honours. After his father died in 1880, a sensation was caused by the discovery that his had body been stolen from the family-vault at Dunecht, where it had been interred. A party of spiritualists unsuccessfully attempted to solve the mystery, but the body was found much later near the rifled tomb and a person on his own confession was convicted of the crime.

**Anglo-Indian and Australian Settlement.** Reading the summary of an official report on the Northern Territory of Australia, which is published in the papers received by the last Australian mail, one can hardly avoid the impression that the writer is trying very hard to make a good case out of poor material. Try as he will, he finds it difficult to be enthusiastic over anything at all, and in one place he utters a plain warning against the danger of prospective settlers being frightened away. The best he can say for the soil, apparently, is that most of it was found to be of very fair quality, but he finds it impossible to disguise the fact that it is very badly watered. The plains could be made a very valuable asset, he believes, but an enormous amount of money would have to be spent on bores. The present water stages are 30, 40 and 50 miles apart, water being usually obtained at a depth between 25 and 35 feet, but the average cost of a bore being £1,400 or £1,500. However, these bores must be made if the land is to be habitable, and in urging greater activity during the coming year, the writer naively remarks that "otherwise with landseers coming more freely into the country, the result would be disastrous." This was a tour undertaken by the Administrator of the territory himself, and he it is, who writes the report, but even he nearly found himself in a serious situation through the failure of water in one district. In another place where there had been a long dry season, all live stock were found to be extremely poor and many were lying dead. Communications throughout the territory are very meagre and although there is scarcely any profit to be made in the carrying trade, freights are described as enormous. This is the pleasant prospect, which a Government official paints of the land, which Australia insists must be inhabited by pure whites only. This doleful picture, which leaves out of account the dangerous effects of the climate on white blood, forces one to the view that Australia must soon modify her views, or be content to see the Northern Territory unpopulated. Whether Anglo-Indians, as has been so often suggested, will ever colonise this region it is too soon to say, but apparently there is much for the Commonwealth Government to do before they or any other colonists can settle on the land, except under conditions of great hardship. Such a prospect, we imagine, will not appeal to Anglo-Indians, however depressed their lot may be in their own country.

**Dust Prevention in Bombay.** Mr. Cadell appears to have found an ingenious method of killing two birds with one stone. The Corporation has recently experienced difficulty in the tar treatment of its roads, and also, as the inhabitants of the native city know well, has had much trouble over its water-supply. Every meeting of the Standing Committee recently has received numbers of complaints, particularly from the occupiers of large and recently constructed buildings, where the pressure has been insufficient to afford a full supply, and for some time the Municipality has been able to guarantee an intermittent supply only. As for the tarring of the roads, the Corporation has for some reason or another found itself unable to obtain an adequate supply of tar. After a long experience of various methods, tar macadam is admitted to be quite the best way of dealing with roads, as it not only prevents dust but preserves the road-surface. However, when there is a shortage of material, some other expedient must be employed, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Corporation has decided for the time being to use a patent preparation called "Akonia." This, we are assured, will not only lay the dust, but will save a large quantity of water, which at present has to be expended on road preparation and road watering. This saving is estimated to amount to nearly six million gallons a month or 200,000 gallons a day, and while apparently it is not expected completely to remove the sources of complaint in the native city, it will certainly make matters a good deal better. The new substance now used, we are told, during the King's visit and gave every satisfaction, and we hope it will behave equally well on this occasion.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. "Palawan" arrived at London on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

THE *Pioneer* states :—Provision will be made in the Military Budget for 1913-14 for aviation in India.

THE Governor of the French Settlements in India, M. Duprat, with Mme. Duprat and Mlle. Duprat, was to have sailed for France on the 3rd.

## CALCUTTA.

### An Eventful Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carmichael, with a full staff, left Calcutta for Dacca last evening, and the capital will be in eclipse for a whole month. As Lent begins on Wednesday next, earnest church-goers will probably be content, but their number is not a legion in Calcutta, and the great mass of the unregenerate is unhappy that the final month of our short cold weather should pass without the sunshine of the Court. The fact of the matter is, Lord Carmichael has done his best to spoil Society. The altruistic hedonism of Government House is unparalleled in the history of the present generation, and to be deprived of it for a whole month, simply to conciliate Mahomedan sentiment, does not seem logical or even expedient. The Governor's year during his whole term of office is to be parcelled into three portions, *divisa in partes tres*, as we used to say at school. Four months will be spent in Calcutta, four at Darjeeling, and four at Dacca. In no case will it be four months at a stretch, and short excursions into the adjacent country will be made from the centres I have named, while the Court is in residence. I had this information from his Excellency's pet A.-D.-C., whom I heard a society lady call the sweetest thing in subalterns. As he has not yet forgotten to blush, I will not name him, but Sir Henry and Lady Procter, who visited Calcutta during the week, and other immigrants from over the border, will readily identify the greatest ornament in the Castle of Skirting. He also told me that his Excellency intended to so order the moves of headquarters as to sample all the kinds of weather which Calcutta, Dacca and Darjeeling can produce. It is a perfectly heroic resolution, and the staff are sadly convinced that it will be strictly kept. It is not a caprice, but a part of the design to let all the peoples of this wide presidency see as much as possible of the man that rules them. There is also underlying it a desire to show the European officers and the Executive that the head of the Government is willing and able to shoulder his fair share of the white man's burden. "All very fine," moans the butterfly, "but what about my sunshine?" It is an ungrateful moan, implying an egoistic hedonism that does not appeal to Lord and Lady Carmichael.

In view of the Dacca trip, the Governor's programme last week was crowded beyond the endurance of an ordinary citizen, but he went through it all bravely and cheerfully, evidently none the worse for the mental and physical wear and tear. I need not send you a diary of events, but pick out the cardinal feasts for comment. On Saturday last, he presided as Rector at the special Convocation of the Calcutta University, to confer honorary degrees on Dr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, the great Cambridge mathematician, Professor Herman Oldenburg, the famous Sanskritist of the University of Gottingen, and Sir Tarak Nath Palit, the Bengalee lawyer, who has given all his fortune of fifteen lakhs for the endowment of higher education. His Excellency's speech was brief and to the point. There were no rhetorical fireworks such as used to dazzle us when Lord Curzon was Chancellor. Lord Carmichael is not a rhetorician at any time, but that is not to say that he is no speaker. On the contrary, he is one of the most attractive speakers I have listened to for a long time. He has the supreme gift of getting into quick sympathy with his environment, and what he says is never above the heads of his audience, never so long as to be fatiguing, never too short to be complimentary. He can be informing without solemnity and amusing *sans* garrulity. We found him in the former vein at the Convocation, in the latter at the dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association. In the Senate House he told the company that the Viceroy had been eagerly looking forward to his visit in Calcutta, to preside as Chancellor at the annual Convocation of the University, and, if his recovery from his wounds was sufficient to enable him to bear the strain of the railway journey from Dehra Dun, no other consideration would prevent him from keeping his appointment. We have since heard that the visit is out of the question, and we regret it deeply, for whatever our differences with Lord Hardinge over the change of capital, our one desire now is to let him see how much we admire him for his splendid heroism in his terrible ordeal. If he could have come to Calcutta in March, his ovation would have lacked not a single iota of the comprehensive enthusiasm of the famous welcome to King George and Queen Mary.

At the Trades dinner, Lord Carmichael was in a playful mood. The Master of the Trades gave him a lot of small talk about the insolence of tica gharriwallahs, the efficiency of Sir Frederick Halliday and his cherubic parawallahs, the loquacity of *Patres Conscripti*, the delays on the jetties, etc., etc. His domesticity just stopped short of the prices of beef and vegetables. Then the Hon. Mr. Grice, who represents the Trades Association in the Bengal Council, enumerated the distinguished guests with strident histrionics; it was like listening to a callow undergraduate shouting Homer's list of ships. The intention of both speakers was to draw the chief guest of the evening into a statement of policy, but the sprats were too small to catch that whale. Lord Carmichael made these well-fed burgesses laugh heartily with the funny things he said and the funny way he said them, but as for giving himself or his Government away—pish! The Calcutta Trades Association think a lot of themselves and their annual dinner. They never tire of reminding us that they are the oldest corporate body in India, and it is perfectly true that, before the St. Andrews' dinner became identified with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades dinner stood to Calcutta in the same relation as the Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet to the City of London. We read that at the Trades dinner given in the Town Hall, in January 1882, Mr. E. F. Longley, in proposing the toast of "The Press," coupled with it the name of Rai Kristodas Pal, who in response made a speech that went very near making him the idol of the European non-official community. We do not get that kind of oratory in the Dalhousie Institute nowadays, and the reason is that our tradesmen have long ceased to think imperially and cannot rise above shop. There is just a chance of a return to the old traditions this year, owing to a death-bed repentance which has placed Mr. W. H. Phelps in the Master's chair. He is a leading tailor. Early in his career he began to take a keen interest in public affairs. He rose to be Senior Warden in the Trades' Association, which he represented, and admirably represented, in the Calcutta Corporation. For some reason he was affectioned by the clique which made and unmade masters, and sooner than put him on the *gadi* they abolished the office of wardens, and with it the lien which the senior warden had on the mastership. Mr. Phelps went into the wilderness for twelve years, but they had to beg him to come back when they found themselves out of stock of men with ability and inclination for public affairs. He has a rod in pickle for the "blue-black block" and we should have some fun before the year is out. At the annual meeting of the Trades on Friday, Mr. Harry Hobbs, *l'enfant terrible* of the community, told them straight that he had had enough of their old-fogeyism and dog-in-the-mangerism, and he was going to make trouble until they mended their ways by showing some intelligence in the progress of the world and some unselash interest in the good of the guild. The Upper Crust were furious, but Mr. Phelps, the new Master, did not rebuke our only 'Arrry too severely, and his enemies declare that he had inspired the "put-up job." Of that I would not be too sure. Mr. Harry Hobbs—we never mention him without his front name, although there is no other Hobbs to the front; it may be the alliterative attraction, it may the reminiscence of the little Village—Mr. Harry Hobbs, I say, is independent and enterprising, and there is only one other man in Calcutta who is such a holy terror to directors of companies and managing agents. That man is a Parsee, our well-beloved Mr. Sakloth. Mr. Harry Hobbs has most of his money in coal and he lost heavily when the coal boom fizzled out a few years ago. Since then he is ever on the prowl for erring directors and managing agents, and he does tell them things they do not like in a way they don't relish. Unlike the practice prevailing at Bombay, company meetings in Calcutta are not open to the Press, and some really tasty copy is lost in consequence. At the last meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, for instance, epithets more hurtful than chunks of old red sandstone were thrown at the directors and managing agents with a viciousness of aim that would have delighted a pattern in County Tipperary. But I must not tell tales out of school, and this particular tale might have a remote effect on certain lawsuits pending in your High Court.

Talking of coal reminds me to tell you something of the annual meeting and dinner of the Indian Mining Association yesterday. This institution, one of the most useful in Calcutta, was founded by Sir Thomas Holland, the now famous scientist, who shed so much lustre on the Indian Geological Department. It has been most fortunate in a succession of presidents of brilliant parts. Last year when Mr. G. F. Adams, the accomplished Inspector General of mines, ruled the roost, the dinner was honoured by the presence of Lord Hardinge, who was visibly impressed by the independence of thought and felicity of phrase of the President's speech. I think I told you in a former letter that Mr. Adams is one of the most graceful after-dinner speakers we have. His style is very like Lord Curzon's, but minus the Curzonian conceit. This year the Association just failed to capture Lord Carmichael as the chief guest, but they succeeded in landing Sir William Duke and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, familiarly known in the Bengal Civil Service as Pushful Percy, which completely describes him. Both, as you know, are members of the Executive Council, so the dinner lacked no distinction; and both made speeches, so there was no abatement in the political importance of the event. The President this year, is Mr. A.S. Thomson, manager of the Lodna Colliery Company, which exploits a portion of the Jherriah field. In his inaugural speech, at the annual meeting held early in the day, he warned the industry that if it would cope with the fast-increasing domestic consumption of coal it must be prepared to spend large sums of money on up-to-date plant and more skilful labour, for the days of the easily won shallow coal are fast coming to an end. It is a very sore point with the Bengal Coal Industry, that the railways on your side of the border are importing foreign coal for their requirements, but the people who can see further than their noses realise that the local raisings would be insufficient, given all the waggons in the world, to supply all the Indian requirements sufficiently, economically, and with despatch. There is plenty of coal in Bengal to supply all India for a century to come, but miners will have to do something more than merely scrape the surface of the earth for it. The Indian Mining Association is well in with the Government of Bengal, and that of Behar and Orissa—the mines lie on both sides of the present artificial boundary. With this in their favour it should not be difficult to get a fair chance for the industry, but it is the wherewithal that bothers mine managers. All the companies are financed from Calcutta, where some managing agents are not above gambling in freight and other illegitimate things. The shareholders look for big dividends, and there is a disastrous slump in the share market when they are not forthcoming. Taking one consideration with another, the mine manager's life is not exactly a happy one. Let us hope, now that the Association has one of the species as a President, his aspect of the question will receive the attention its importance deserves. The Association has a treasure of an Honorary Secretary in Mr. H. H. Reynolds, a Consulting Engineer as capable as he is affable and industrious. The case for Bengal coal is not, therefore, yet lost.

I feel inclined to let myself go about the abounding prosperity of the jute manufacturing industry, but I fear to make your cotton things go green with envy. However, as an item of news, you may be interested to hear that the profits of last year aggregate considerably more than two crores, and three-quarters of a crore have been paid in dividends. Yet there are no hospitals or schools, or University chairs endowed by jute plutocrats, only bronze statues of Viceroys, Great Captains and Small Bureaucrats.

The Dhu Loan case is just where I left it last week. The Stewards of the C. T. C have actually defied the Shillelagh of Docthor McCabe, d'ye mind, and the goosequill of the redoubtable "Chirria." They have gone so far as to publish the disqualification of Mr. M'Calmont's horse in their Racing Calendar, and, you would believe it, they are still alive. Oh, these awful Ulster men!

I am sorry I have again to end my letter with a mournful refrence to the havoc by the grim Reaper among our tall poppies. Hardly had we buried Colonel Binning than we were called upon to bury Mr. Boteler, the Senior Stipendiary Steward of the C. T. C., who was as well-known and beloved in your town as in ours. Then came the sad tidings that genial "Ned" Barton, the darling of the Behar Light Horse had fallen dead on parade, while leading his company in the gallop past Sir Charles Bayley at Mozufferpore. He was a counterpart of your "Zit" Remington, who, you will recollect, died while hunting in Salsette. On Thursday, the Port Trust lost the Deputy Traffic Manager of the Kidderpore Docks, Mr. D. McN. Urquhart, who, as Sir Frederick Dumayne truly says, was a pride to the service. These were all the flowers that grew between the bearded grain. Alas, what a year!

THERE is much speculation in medical circles as to who will succeed to the Surgeon-Generalship of Bombay in succession to Surgeon-General Stevenson, I.M.S., who will shortly vacate that appointment. Two names are mentioned, says the *Poona Mail*, in connection with this matter—Colonel Lyons, I.M.S., and Colonel Crimmin, V.C, I.M.S., who has for many years held the post of Surgeon of the Port of Bombay. The former has already held the acting appointment.

## THE RENEWED BALKAN WAR.

### SERVIA SENDS TROOPS TO ASSIST OTHERS.

### Porte's Graver Cares than Adrianople.

### THE FRONTIER CLAIMED BY RUMANIA.

### Bulgaria's Expensive Mobilisation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 4.

Hostilities have been resumed with the bombardment of Adrianople and a slight skirmish at Chatalja, both of which began punctually at seven o'clock last evening.

BELGRADE, FEB. 4.

The Servians are already transferring troops to assist the Bulgarians at Chatalja, and the Montenegrins at Scutari.

THE BULGARIAN OFFER.

BUKHAREST, FEB. 4.

The Bulgarian offer embodied in the recent Protocol is a straight frontier from Silistria, excluding that town, which will remain Bulgarian, to Baltchik. It is not expected that Rumania will accept the offer.

SOFIA, FEB. 4.

The Bulgarians repudiate the suggestion that they acted precipitately. They point out that they have upwards of half a million men on a war footing, whose maintenance for two months during the protracted negotiations has been an enormous matter.

It is semi-officially declared that, when hostilities are once resumed, the question of Adrianople will disappear, giving place to that of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

A DIPLOMATIC INDISCRETION.

BUKHAREST, FEB. 4.

Through a diplomatic indiscretion the contents of the Bulgarian Protocol were revealed. The frontier demanded by Rumania is from Turtukai southward to a point near the Rustchuk-varna Railway, and thence eastward to Ekrene, on the coast, a little southward of Baltchik. This would give Rumania Turtukai, Silistria, Dobrich, Kavarna and Battchik, while the line proposed by Bulgaria would only give Kavarna.

## BANKRUPTCY IN AUSTRIA.

### Enormous liabilities of Vienna Failures.

VIENNA, FEB. 4.

Owing to stagnation as the result of the war, there have been eighty-five bankruptcies in Vienna since the 1st of January, with liabilities totalling over one million sterling, as compared with fifteen bankruptcies in 1912. Yesterday three of the leading dress-making firms failed, their liabilities being £33,000.

## ARMY AVIATION.

### Important Testimonial for Monoplanes.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into accidents to Army airmen, has reported that the accidents were not due to causes peculiar to monoplanes, and that there is no reason to recommend the prohibition of this type of machine.

[It may be recalled that there was a large number of fatalities among Army fliers of monoplane in September, as many as six officers being killed in a week. At the inquest on the bodies of Lieuts. Hotchkiss and Bottington, who were killed near Oxford, the jury recommended the Government to hold an inquiry into aviation disasters, and temporarily the War Office suspended the use of monoplanes by the Royal Flying Corps.]

## INDIANS IN EDINBURGH.

### Students Want No Official Protection.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

A meeting of Indian students at Edingbargh last night, passed a resolution strongly protesting against the reported decision of the India Office to place them under the guardianship of its official representative, as not only implying inability on their part to take care of themselves, but also a reflection on the disciplinary vigilance of the University.

The resolution also expressed the hope that the University would maintain its traditional just attitude in protecting the indepedence of Indian students from official interference.

It was resolved to notify Lord Crewe of the resolution.

## THE EMPIRE'S NOVELISTS.

### London Publisher's Offer to Them.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, offer prizes of £250 to India and each dominion for the best novel.

The well-known novelist, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, will adjudicate in the case of India.

## SIR WILLIAM MAY.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May has been promoted to be Admiral-of-the-Fleet.

[Sir William May has been Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth since 1911.]

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, FEB. 4

The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a luncheon at the Canadian Club, said he hoped to returned to Canada in the summer.

## WRECKED "HADDON HALL."

CAPETOWN, FEB. 4.

The "Haddon Hall" is breaking up. The crew have reached Capetown.

## SANITATION IN INDIA.

### Education Neutralized for Want of it.

### DEATH-ROLL OF STUDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Colonel King and Professor Simpson write to the *Times* on Indian sanitation, reverting to their arguments in previous letters to the *Times* on the 14th October last.

They reply in an exhaustive manner to the criticisms of their statements, and cite data showing a huge loss, not less than £600,000 incurred through the failure of Indians educated at a school-going age, to reach the age of twenty-nine and become useful citizens.

They protest against the folly of allowing education to run away, leaving sanitation hopelessly behind, and they also protest against ninety-three per cent. of population being left out of the scheme, which was heralded by the Government of India as a general reorganisation of the Sanitary Services throughout India.

## SIX-POWER LOAN TO CHINA

### Documents Expected to be Signed at Once.

PEKING, FEB. 4.

The loan agreement with the Six-Power Group has been completed and is expected to be signed to-day. The Loan will be called the "5½ per cent. Reorganisation Gold Loan," and the amount will be twenty-five millions sterling. The group will advance two millions immediately, after which it intends to issue bonds at an early date, but, if the markets are unfavourable, it will advance a further two millions in February and three millions in March. The price of the loan will be six per cent. below the nominal value of the bonds, which will be issued in London at not less than 96½, and in Paris at not less than 97½.

The loan will be wholly secured on the unpledged portion of the salt revenue, but any surplus from the maritime customs will be utilised for the service of the loan, realising a corresponding amount of salt revenue.

The re-organisation of the *Gabelle*, the advisorship regarding the expenditure of the loan and other provisions, are confirmed. So long as there is no default, there will be no interference with the salt administration, but in the event of default, it will be generated in the maritime customs.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

### Proposed Select Committee of Enquiry.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gwynne gave notice that he would move the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the administration of Indian finance and currency by the Secretary of State-in-Council, and the responsibility and powers vested in the Finance Minister, with special reference to recent purchases of silver and the distribution of cash balances.

Mr. Bonar Law will to-day ask Mr. Asquith when facilities will be given for discussion. It is expected that a day will be allotted early next week.

## CANADIAN PREFERENCE.

### Extended to Overseas Dependencies.

OTTAWA, FEB. 3.

It is announced that the preference to British goods will be extended to the products of the remaining colonies and dependencies, which have hitherto not enjoyed the preference, including the Malay States.

## PARIS MOTOR BANDITS.

### Exhibits in Court a perfect Armoury.

PARIS, FEB. 3.

The trial of the motor bandits opened today. The court was thronged.

There are 304 witnesses, and the indictment covers one hundred pages. The exhibits are in a case, and constitute a perfect armoury.

## U. S. INCOME-TAX.

### Expected Revenue of Hundred Millions.

NEW YORK, FEB. 4.

The Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, which is the minimum required to amend the constitution, have now approved the proposed Federal tax on incomes above five thousand dollars. The tax is expected to produce one hundred million dollars.

## A GOVERNOR'S DIVORCE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Divorce Court has granted Colonel Sir William Manning, Governor of Jamaica, and ex-Governor of Nyasaland, a divorce, subject to certain formalities, on the ground of his wife's elopement with his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Evan Llewellyn. The case was not defended.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The deaths are announced of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, former Prime Minister at Capetown, and of Sir Edward Ross.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., P. C., D. C. L. (Oxon), hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh), Commander of the Legion of Honour, was born in 1830 and settled in Cape Colony in 1858; entered the Colonial Parliament, 1869; was Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, 1878-81; Treasurer, 1884-86; Prime Minister and Treasurer, 1886-90; Treasurer, 1893-96; Prime Minister and Treasurer, 1896-98; and Prime Minister and Treasurer, Cape Colony, 1900-4.]

[Sir Edward Charles Ross, Kt., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., late Colonel of the Indian Staff Corps, was born in 1836 and educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the Edinburgh Military Academy. He passed the high proficiency tests in Persian and Arabic and entered the H. E. I. C. S. in 1855; served with the Central India Field Force in 1857-58 (medal and clasp); and in the Indian Political Service from 1863; was Resident in Persian Gulf and Consul-General for South Persia, 1872-91. He was the author of a translation from the Arabic of "Annals of Oman" and several special papers on the tribes of Arabia and Mekran.]

## THE KARACHI FIRE.

### High Wind Makes Matters Worse.

### MUCH DAMAGE AND DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TATTA (Karachi), FEB. 4.

The fire here is worse. A high wind has been blowing since yesterday evening. About sixty houses have already been burnt down, and two dozen more are on fire. The fire is now confined to the Palang Para. The Jagassa and the Punjabi mahalas have been saved by the efforts of the Fire Brigade from Karachi. The whole Palaug Para is doomed, and the remaining few houses are to be blown up, so as to save the surrounding paras, which are separated from the Palang by wide streets. Much distress prevails.

The loss is estimated at over five lakhs.

One workman was badly injured by a fall, but no lives have been lost. The tanks near the area of the fire are almost all empty.

## LORD SYDENHAM'S TOUR.

### Speech to Municipality of Sukkur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 4.

Replying to an address from the Sukkur Municipality, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech, said:—Sukkur is important already for several reasons, and, when the great barrage is commenced, it will be a centre of great engineering activity, from which an immense system of life-giving canals will eventually be controlled. The barrage will be one of the finest works of the kind in the world, and the fame of Sukkur will grow by the association. The designs of the great barrage, which, as I have said, will add to the prosperity and fame of Sukkur, contain provision for passing boats up and down the river, and I cannot imagine that Government would ever charge tolls for a passage which has been free for ages, but which it was necessary in the best interests of Sind to obstruct.

I am glad to know that you appreciate the extension of the electoral principle in your Municipality, which Government have granted with the object of conferring greater responsibilities upon your citizens, and of leaving them to manage their own affairs. In the long run, I believe that our policy will prove successful.

India has received a terrible object-lesson of the necessary results of seditious teachings, in the inhuman attempt upon the life of the Viceroy, for whose rapid and complete recovery every loyal Indian prays. Hold fast to the sentiments which you express to-day, and be certain that under the rule of our gracious King-Emperor, and the protection of the British flag, Sind will continue steadily to advance in all that relates to the well-being of her good people.

## SERVICES COMMISSION.

### Arrival and Reception in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

The President and members of the Royal Public Services Commission arrived at Rangoon this afternoon by the B. I. S. N. steamer "Angora." They were received by A.-D.-C's. of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a large number of people assembled to welcome them.

Lord Islington, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Butler, drove in motors to Government House, where they will stay as the guests of Sir Harvey Adamson. The other members of the Commission, except Mr. Gokhale, are staying at Minto-mansions.

The Commission will commence to take evidence from to-morrow, and four Burma witnesses will be examined on the first day.

## HINDU UNIVERSITY.

### Gifts by Reigning House of Bikaner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, FEB. 4.

In addition to the munificent contribution of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Rs. 4,36,000 previously announced, their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahebas have contributed Rs. 20,000 and the Maharaja Kumar Rs. 5,000 towards the Hindu University. A subscription list has been opened in town.

JODHPUR DONATIONS

JODHPUR, FEB. 4.

The Hindu University Deputation headed by the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga arrived here yesterday, and met with a most cordial welcome from the State.

This afternoon the Maharaja Regent received the deputation in council. Besides all the members of the Council, Col. Windham, the Resident, showed his sympathy with the movement by his presence.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya explained the objects of the University and its proposed constitution as sketched out in the draft Bill prepared by the Hindu University Society, and answered questions put by members of the Council.

H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratapsing announced on behalf of the Marwar Durbar a donation of two lakhs in lump and twenty-four thousand annually, to found a chair with the permission and in the name of H. E. Lord Hardinge. The Maharaja of Darbhanga thanked the Durbar for their munificent donation.

The lump grant and permanent annual donation capitalised amount to eight lakhs and seventy thousand rupees. This is the largest individual contribution hitherto made to the funds of the University.

A public meeting is to be held this evening.

## THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

The committee, which has to adjudicate on the designs sent in for residences at the new Delhi, met for the first time on Monday and several hundred designs have been examined.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

## THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

### Memorial from Owner of the Building.

### SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 4.

A memorial has been presented to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi by the owner of the house, from which the bomb is supposed to have been thrown at H. E. Lord Hardinge. The memorialist protests against the proposed demolition of the house, on the ground that such action on the part of the authorities would cast a slur on the memorialist's family.

In this connection it may also be noticed that it has been found necessary for the authorities at Delhi within the past few days to warn the principal *raises* of the city that more active assistance to the police than has yet been received is expected from them, in the matter of tracing the culprit, whose identity must be known to certain of the inhabitants.

The following additional sum has been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life:—H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner Rs. 5,000. This sum will, for the present, be credited to Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

In support of the women's address to Lady Hardinge, hundreds of meetings are being held by the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian ladies of Bengal, and the small community of Parsee ladies in Calcutta has whole-theartedly joined the movement. At a large gathering of Parsee ladies at Rustomji Cawasji's Church on Sunday, prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Lord Hardinge and a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with H. E. Lady Hardinge.

## THE VICEROY.

### Nizam's Additional Thank-Offering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 4.

His Highness the Nizam has placed an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 at H. E. the Viceroy's disposal, for charitable purposes, as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life. The amount will for the present be credited to Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

## CATTLE-DEALERS MURDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The bodies of four Eastern Bengal Mahomedans have been found on the railway between Katihar and Sonepur; one had been strangled and the other three drugged. It is believed they were cattle-dealers returning with money from Sonepur fair, and that after killing and robbing them, their murderers placed their bodies on the line to remove suspicion.

## AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

Orders are said to have been issued in the Khost Valley for the Jirgahs of the Mangal and Jaji tribes to repair to Jellalabad, where they will be granted an audience by the Amir.

There has been a kind of jail delivery lately in the Jellalabad and Laghman districts, the cases of prisoners, who have been under arrest for a long time, having been inquired into by direct order of the Amir. Some persons have been released, and others deported to Afghan Turkishtan.

## SOLDIER'S STRANGE DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The body of Private Thompson has been found floating in the Havildar Tank on the Maidan. A post-mortem shows that death was due to heart failure, and it is believed that the deceased, while passing the tank felt unwell, and going to bathe his head fell dead.

## AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

News has reached India which confirms the report from Teheran that Salar-ed-Dowlah, brother of the Shah, has appeared in the northern district.

## NEW USE FOR DYNAMITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Tea-planters in South Sylhet are showing great interest in demonstrations of the value of dynamite for soil cultivation. Shots are inserted two feet deep in the gardens, where tea is growing, and the explosion loosens and mixes the soil without damaging the tea bushes.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

A number of auction sales this morning made the coal share market irregular, and to some extent easier. Practically all transactions reported to-day were the result of auction sales.

The jute market was quite dull, buyers holding aloof and sellers sticking to last prices, while it was practically a blank day in the gunny market.

The head of a large firm of opium merchants, interviewed, regarding the opium sale to-day, said that the large increase in the price of uncertified opium was due to the fact that from May onwards the amount of uncertified opium to be offered was to be reduced to half, and that dealears were buying in anticipation that the demand would exceed the supply.

A conference of the Domiciled community subscribing to the political creed of the Anglo-Indian Empire League throughout India will be held in Calcutta shortly, where important questions affecting the future of the community will be discussed.

## A BOMBAY COTTON MILL.

### Its Mysteries and Its Magic.

A visit to a modern cotton mill, where one can see all the processes which convert the crude, raw cotton into finished cloth, is quite an education, and a most interesting education too. In these days of complex civilization one is sometimes led to wonder whether one really deserves to possess and to use the many products which are laid in such profusion at one's feet, which have been designed and manufactured with such labour and such skill, and about which the average person is almost completely ignorant. Cotton, in one form or another, is to-day almost as much a necessity of life as is bread, to rich and poor alike, and yet how many of us possess more than a vague inkling of how the finished articles which we purchase in shops so cheaply have been evolved and elaborated from the little fluffy flower which some of us have seen growing in the fields? To those who would like to learn a little of the wonders of the modern cotton mill, and especially to those interested in things mechanical, we can strongly recommend a visit to one of our busy Bombay Mills. We ourselves had the good fortune recently to be shewn round a large spinning and weaving mill by the millowner himself; and to have some of the processes and machines explained to us.

As the crude cotton arrives at the mill, it is bound up in the form of bales, secured by steel hoops, each bale weighing about 400 pounds and being worth perhaps a hundred to a hundred and twenty rupees. This cotton is, of course, an Indian product, and is consequently what is known as short staple; that is to say, the length of each individual hair-like fibre of cotton is probably an inch as the maximum; cotton other than Indian, such as Egyptian, for example, has a staple perhaps half as long again, and consequently is capable of being spun into yarn a good deal stronger than yarn made from India's short staple cotton. Attempts are being made to grow cotton from Egyptian seed in India, and if the experiments succeed in giving India a long staple cotton, India will have cause to be grateful, as it will prove to her an enormous boon. After opening the bales of crude cotton, the material is spread out on a floor and the different varieties are mixed together; one variety possesses a longer staple than the rest, another a better power for absorbing dyes, another is stronger, and so on. By blending the different varieties together in proper proportions, it is possible to produce a cotton possessing all the properties necessary for the purposes to which it will eventually be put.

The mixed cotton, still in its crude state, is next filled into a hopper or funnel and sent to the floor below, where it is to pass through a whole series of machines which tease and pull it about most mercilessly, in their efforts, and marvellously successful efforts too, to purify it and to remove from it the numerous foreign substances of many kinds with which it is so full when it first arrives. The processes consist roughly of passing the cotton through revolving pieces of mechanism with projecting spikes or combs which pull the fibres apart and convert the heavy, compressed lumps which enter the machines into loose, flocculent masses of cotton which look almost like snow, so light and airy are they. In addition to these "teasing" or tearing processes, the removal of dirt and all kinds of impurities is also proceeding, this being brought about by centrifugal action, and by draughts of air which blow apart the cotton and the relatively heavy impurities. The extraordinarily complete manner in which the cotton which as it arrives, is literally choked with impurities of many different kinds, is a wonderful spectacle and causes one to respect the brilliant mechanical skill which has brought machinery to such a high pitch of excellence. A machine of another kind, although in reality quite simple in construction, possessing but few parts in its mechanism, achieves a task which the uninitiated layman might have thought to be beyond the capabilities of even a machine—the task of separating from the loose cotton, pieces of thread which in later stages would prove troublesome. At the end of the series of machines which purify the cotton and tease it into a uniform mass, the material is delivered in the form of a continuous roll of what one might call, in ordinary non-technical language, cotton-wool, which is wound upon a large drum and sent to continue its evolution in other parts of the mill.

The next process is that of "carding," and it is one of the most wonderful to be seen in the mill, being also in consequence one which it is difficult adequately to describe. The drums of what we have called "cotton-wool" deliver their burden into the carding machines, and the latter then proceed to separate it up still further into an exceedingly fine and tenuous layer, spread over the surface of a large revolving drum or cylinder covered with minute and sharp points. From this drum the flakes of cotton are combed off, by a very rapidly oscillating comb, are gathered up together into what one might describe as an endless rope of fine cotton wool, known in the mill as "sliver," and pushed away into a cylindrical receptacle.

The cotton is now fairly well advanced on its journey, and one can begin to see vaguely how it is going to become what we know as cotton thread or yarn. The "sliver," or cotton-wool rope is next passed through a number of twisting or spinning processes, whereby the rope becomes smaller and smaller and more and more compact. From the last of these processes the cotton emerges as what we can recognise as yarn, and as such is wound upon bobbins of various sizes, suitable to the purposes for which it is eventually designed.

At this stage the cotton has reached a most important point in its career; for it is now in a serviceable form and can be put to a great variety of uses. It may be despatched to other portions of the same mill, or to other mills, to be woven into cloth, or it may perhaps be sent on a voyage to the Far East, where Japanese or Chinese workmen will make it into cloth for themselves. If destined for this latter purpose, the yarn is carefully weighed out into bundles of ten pounds each, compressed by machinery in order to take up less room, and tied up into packets. Some twenty odd of these packets are then placed on a hydraulic ram, compressed to a fraction of their former size, covered with sacking, stitched up, and finally bound with strong steel bands. The bales, weighing 300 or 400lbs., according to where they are going, are then ready for export. Leaving these bales of yarn to pursue their way to Japan, we turn back to the mill and continue our study of what happens to the yarn left behind and destined to be made into cotton cloth in India.

The cloth which it is intended to make consists, as everyone knows, of warp and weft. The warp consists of the long threads which run the whole length of the strips of cloth, the weft being the threads which run backwards and forwards across the width of the cloth. A somewhat different quality of yarn is required for the warp from what is needed for the weft, the former having to be a good deal stronger than the latter. In order to prepare the threads for making the warp of the future cloth, about 500 bobbins of yarn, each containing some 15,000 yards or roughly eight miles of yarn, are arranged on a vertical frame. The ends of each of these 500 lengths of yarn are then taken, passed between the teeth of what looks like a huge comb, and wound together on to a huge bobbin or reel. If at any moment any single one of these 500 lengths of yarn breaks, the machine at once stops, and rings a bell to summon the attendant. Wonderful as it may sound, the mechanism by which this apparently astonishing result is brought about is in reality quite simple, and intelligible to the most unmechanical mind. As the 500 threads pass into the winding machine, a small steel wire, not unlike a lady's hair pin, is passed over each thread and is supported on the slightly stretched thread. As soon as any thread breaks, the hair pin, having no longer anything to support it, drops by its own weight, and gets caught between two rollers; the rollers are thus jammed and the machine harmlessly brought to a stand still. The bell rings as soon as the machine ceases revolving, the attendant comes, picks out the offending hairpin, joins up the broken thread, replaces the hairpin upon it, pulls a lever, and all goes on merrily, until the next thread breaks. The simplicity of the mechanism which brings about a result which at first one might think would demand nothing less than a human intelligence, is astonishing, and a typical instance of a principle which one sees carried out in many different ways in many machines and processes. The large bobbins which receive the warp threads are loaded with about 4,000 yards, or sufficient to make some four miles of cloth, with of course the weft added to it.

The next process is that of weaving, mechanical looms being employed. In these machines the shuttle carrying the weft thread is shot backwards and forwards, across and between the threads of the warp with lightning-like rapidity, so that its passage is scarcely visible. The wonderful mechanism by means of which the pattern is created is almost too elaborate to explain in any way intelligibly. The pattern may be varied at will by setting small pegs into a series of little holes, and, once set, the machine of itself follows the pattern faithfully to the end. The levers which play against the pegs, hitting where there is a peg, and missing where there is no peg, move up and down reminding one almost of the fingers of a pianist playing a complicated piece of music.

After having been woven, the cloth passes through several more processes before it reaches the hands of the dealers in its final form. Some of it is dyed, or bleached: Then it has to be dried, and stretched to regain the width which it has lost by shrinkage in the process of dying. After that it needs to be smoothed and ironed, folded and cut into lengths. Space will not permit us to attempt to describe in any more detail these numerous and interesting processes.

Other sights which we had presented to us by our courteous informant were the manufacture of string, and of vests, stockings, and nightcaps, literally by the mile. In making string, a number of bobbins perform the most complicated evolutions, waltzing round one another for all the world like the performers, in a very elaborate Maypole dance. Vests and stockings are just made in the form of tubes, literally, as we have said, by the mile. These tubes are then cut to the right lengths, slit in a few places with a pair of scissors, and stitched up into the shape, in the case of stockings, of the human foot; the stitching of course is done by machinery the human operative merely placing the material in the positions required for the seams to be made.

In spite of the terrible noise of the thousands of swiftly revolving bobbins, and of the small bale of cotton fibre and dust of which we unwillingly robbed our genial friend who owned the mill, by taking it in with every breath we breathed, we thoroughly enjoyed the experience of witnessing the manufacture of cotton, such as we had worn for years, with scarcely a wondering thought of the skill and ingenuity which has been employed in its production; and we heartily recommend all who have the opportunity, or who can make the opportunity, to follow our example and to explore the mysteries and the magic of a Bombay cotton mill.

A. E. P.

## EMPIRE DAY.

### Earl and Countess of Meath at Bangalore Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 4.

The Earl and Countess of Meath are visiting the European boys' and girls' schools of the station, and addressing the children on the objects of Empire Day. They will meet the parents and guardians at the Bishop Cotton Boys' School on Thursday and an at home is to be given in their honour by the Warden.

## SCHOOL GARDENS.

### Madras Grant for Elementary Teaching.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

The Madras Government have approved of the distribution proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, of the grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the provision of elementary school gardens. It is merely an experiment, and a few particular schools have been selected where there seems a good prospect of success.

## CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

There was again no bid for certified opium at to-day's opium sale, because the price of Rs 4.500 per chest, which the Government has fixed, made it impossible for merchants to buy.

Uncertified opium, however, rose considerably in price, the general average per chest being Rs. 2.346, or Rs. 511 more than at the last sale, when the general average was Rs. 1,835. The same number of chests were sold as at the January sale, i.e., 100, and the proceeds to-day amounted to Rs. 2,580,625 as against Rs. 2,019,050.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### Dublin Fusiliers' arrival in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

The Battalion of Royal Dublin Fusiliers arrived in Madras this afternoon by a special train from Ahmednagar. The officers in command is Lt.-Col. Downing, and among the other officers are Major H. C. Smith, Major E. Featherstonhaug, Capt. C. T. W. Grimshaw, D.S.O., Adjutant R. G. B. Jeffreys, and A. Brodhurst-Hill, Lieuts. A. W. Molony, J. M. Mood, D. V. F. Anderson, J. R. W. Grove, J. F. K. Dobbs, C. M. Dunlop, and 2nd-Lieuts. R. Barnard, A. P. Pagley, and H. D. O'Hare.

Brig.-Genl. F. C. Bond, C.B., attended by Capt. T. Roche, Brigade Major, was present on the railway platform

The strength of the regiment is 480 all told.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.)

The following extract from the Tour Programme of the A. A. G. R. A. in India. (Deputy Director of Equipment,) is published for the information of all concerned:—Bombay, arrive 8th February; Bombay, depart, 16th February; Coast Defence Practice.

Extract from the Tour Programme of Major-General J. E. Dickie, C. B., Director General of Military Works:—Bombay, arrive Wednesday, 5th February; depart, Saturday, 8th February.

It has been decided that officers holding honorary rank as Brigadier-General are eligible for appointment as commandant of a regiment in the event of there being no General Officer of substantive rank or a distinguished Honorary Major-General with service in the regiment being available.

## THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.

Last night the Bombay Amateurs gave their last performance of the "Yeoman of the Guard" at the Royal Opera House. The fame of previous nights had attracted a large audience, and the house was filled to overflowing. We have already gone into the merits of the various players. Suffice to say that they maintained their high standard of acting which has made the play such an unqualified success. Mr. Johnson and Capt. Davis were singled out by those seeing the play for the first time, and Paymaster Bell also came in for favourable comment. The principal parts were all encored, and Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Davis received three bouquets each and Mrs. Chadwick two. There was also an abundance of flowers presented to the other ladies.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The South African Rugby men finished up their tour in splendid fashion, their display against France at Bordeaux on Saturday, being impressive. It must at once be pointed out that the visitors could easily have added to their score of 38 points. Towards the end they were content to "let up," this being quite evident. A good deal has been made of the fact that France scored more points than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales against the Springboks, the French score was due to luck rather than good play. G. Morkell, the full back, made a mistake, partly due to the strange bounce of the ball, and Brunean was able to dash up and score, Andre being successful with the kick.

One of the most striking incidents of the match was a wonderful penalty goal by D. Morkel. He was well on the wrong side of the half way line and the spectators were astounded with the length and accuracy of the kick.

The Springboks are now enjoying a little sight-seeing prior to their return to-morrow. They are to visit Drury Lane pantomime to see the Sleeping Beauty, at the invitation of Mr. J. B. Joel this evening, and they will be given a farewell luncheon by the football authorities.

THE VALUE OF SPEED.

Speed is a great factor on the Rugby field, particularly when backed up by sound ability in other directions. The value of this was well illustrated during the match between the Harlequins and the London Scottish on Saturday. The Harlequins were leading by 13 points to 9, with five minutes to play, when W. A. Stewart intercepted a pass in his own 25, and made a run which will long be remembered. His great speed enabled him to break through, and swerving round the full back, he gained a try. This was converted, so the Scots won on the post by a point, Stewart is a Tasmanian of Scottish extraction and he holds the sprint championship of Scotland. He shapes like a good Rugby man, and if given opportunities, may play a big part in Scottish Rugby this season.

ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

The first round of the F.A. Cup competition is proving a long-winded affair. Owing to the severe weather last Saturday, only ten of the 32 matches were played to a definite conclusion. Six resulted in draws, eight were abandoned, and in the remainder, no play was possible.

The outstanding wins were gained by Manchester City and Sunderland. Although the former team was reduced to ten men for a good portion of the game, the locals put on four goals without response from their Birmingham visitors. Sunderland entertained Clapton Orient, but the Londoners made a poor showing. Richardson was in rare form, scoring four goals, and as Halley and Mordue also beat the Clapton custodian, the Sunderland team won very easily.

The Oldham and Bolton tie drew the biggest gate (23,000), and Tummon's two goals enabled Oldham to gain the day.

Several interesting ties claimed attention during the week. Aston Villa put up a fine performance by visiting Derby County, where Halse and Hampton (2) beat the opposition, whilst Bloomer alone scored for the home side.

A big surprise was created by Huddersfield visiting Sheffield United, and beating the home side. It was no fluke either, Elliot scoring two, and Mann one goal for the visitors, as against Gillespie's goal for Sheffield.

The holders, Barnsley, easily disposed of Gillingham yesterday. Other notable triumphs were the wins of Tottenham Hotspur over Blackpool (6 goals to 1) and of Sheffield, Wednesday against Grimsby (5-1.)

The most interesting tie yesterday, was the match between Newcastle United and Bradford City. They are both ex-holders of the cup, and the United made some atonement for the defeat in the final of 1911, by knocking out the Bradford men, Wilson scoring the only goal of the match. The success of Manchester United over Coventry (2-1) and of Norwich City over Leicester Fosse (4-1), both on the beaten side's ground were other features of yesterday's ties.

CRICKET.

Although there are few stars among the little party of cricketers under the captaincy of A. F. Somerset, which sails for the West Indies this week, the strength should be good enough for the purpose. The best known of the tourists are Relf (A. E.) (Sussex), Humphreys (E.) (Kent), Smith (W.) (Surrey), all professionals, and S. G. Smith of Northampton. The team will play matches at Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, and possibly Grenada. It is proposed to play three "Tests" against the combined strength of the West Indies, which will show how the local players have developed since the last visit of an English team.

BILLIARDS.

Some remarkable breaks have been made this week. Tom Reece obliged with one of 416 on the opening day of his level match with E. Diggle, and as he led by 2,487 points at the mid-way stage, his victory looks assured.

Inman and Aiken are opposing each other in a heat of the Burroughes-Watts tournament, the latter being in receipt of 1,500 points in 9,000 up. The opening day's play was remarkable, the scratch man making items of 447 and 471. More wonderful breaks were seen the next day, Inman making 368 and 570, whilst Aiken's best effort was 531. Two breaks of over 400 and two more over the 500 marks are indeed out of the common.

Inman took the lead at 4142-4141, but a good break by Aiken enabled the latter to turn the half way stage of the heat with an advantage of 329. Aiken drew further ahead at the next session, when he scored 855 points to Inman's 489.

It was all Inman in the evening, however, the scratch man scoring 1,083 points to his rival's 233. His best break was 310, and he finished up with a lead of 255.

BOXING.

The most notable matter in the boxing world is the news that a ten rounds no-decision bout has been arranged between Bomb. Billy Wells and L. McCarthy.

The weather in New York, during February, may be decidedly wintry, but it will suit Wells better than the heat of the summer. He will also be able to get plenty of exercise at one of the five gymnasiums or armories in New York, so that he ought to be fit enough even should out-door work be impossible.

The wonderful record of McCarthy during 1911 and 1912, clearly stamps him as a marvel and as he is only 20, he must improve. He appears to be a more powerful man than Wells so it remains to be seen if the Britisher is clever enough to out-box his rival. A ten-round (no decision) bout ought to suit Wells, and the spectators are likely to see some very fast work, as both men will naturally try hard to show their superiority. Good judges consider Wells has improved a good deal, during the past twelve months. "To the writer's mind, his chief fault is his lack of "devil." Of a kind and

gentle disposition, Wells conveys the impression that he does not put enough "ginger" into his efforts. If he would only make up his mind to enter the ring determined to knock out his rival as quickly as possible, he would go further. Being a very clever boxer, he is prone to spar for points. His rivals soon tumble that his blows do not do a lot of damage and so take chances to bring off a knock out. This has happened twice (Moir and Palzer), and Wells will be wise to profit by his experience.

ATHLETICS.

In J. Hughes of the Surrey A.C., it is possible we have a brilliant long-distance runner. He beat about 60 rivals in a 9 miles cross-country race last Saturday in a most impressive style. The nearest rival to him at the finish was G. W. Hutson, who was 5mins. 5secs. behind. The merit of the win is more apparent when one remembers that Hutson is the four-mile champion of England, and that he finished third to Kolehmainen and Bouin in the 5,000 metres race at the Olympic games. Hughes is an Irish international and on his latest performance, ought to take high honours in this season's big events.

THE ATHLETES' ADVISORY CLUB.

The first annual meeting of the Athletes' Advisory Club, was held last evening. Most of my readers will recall that the club was formed in November of 1911, for the purpose of trying to improve the standard of athletics in England. Briefly, the idea is to enroll old athletes of experience to act as coaches and advisers to the youngsters. It is believed that there is plenty of good material in the country, and that future champions may be discovered and developed if the coaches turn their attention to the schools, the camps of the Boy Scouts, and Territorials, and in other directions.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Messrs. Allen and Akertunds Fortag, of Gotenborg, Sweden, have issued a remarkable illustrated book on the Fifth Olympic Games. The complete edition, written for international subscribers, costs £4-7-0, and there is also a cheaper international edition at 15, and a Swedish edition at 11. Besides the very ably written matter, the work contains illustrations which are most interesting. Those who were present at Stockholm, will enjoy new thrills when looking at the photos of some of the finishes, such as we saw in the 800, 1,500 and 5,000 metres. The photo of the finish of the 100 metres clearly shows that Myer and Patching were second and third, not third and fourth as placed.

Every student of athletics ought to possess the work. Not only is it a delightful souvenir of the games, but it has a great educational value, as a study of the photos will illustrate many faults and virtues regarding arm action, carriage of the body, etc. Some of the photos measure 10 inches by 6, which conveys an idea of the size of the book.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A line or two must be spared to touch on J. Donaldson's attempt to be at the 300 yards World's professional running record. The figures stand at 30secs., which H. Hutchins of London, set up in a handicap race at Edinburgh in 1884. Donaldson was very unfortunate at Cardiff on Tuesday, the wet and heavy track being all against him. Nor was he formed in other respects. His attempt was in combination with the final of the 220 yards handicap in which he finished second, two yards behind the winner in 22 1-2 secs. The Australian tired very much during the next 80 yards, the full time being 31secs. He thus occupied 9 1-5 secs. to run the last 80 yards with a flying start, which is not very great. Donaldson is very speedy, but he is probably better suited to distances under, rather than, over the furlong.

IN GENERAL.

If the account of D. Kirkham's 100 miles road ride in Australia be correct than he is the most remarkable cyclist ever known. He is credited with a record of 4 hours 36 mins. for 100 miles (unpaced) on an out and home course, which is 16 mins. faster than L. Meredith of England (six times world's 100 kilometres champion), accomplished.

It is good to learn that one of the Australian Rhodes Scholars shortly going to Oxford is E. A. Southee of Sydney, who has a brilliant record as an all-round jumper.

The writer recently had an interesting chat with Headley A. Pocock of Oudshoorn, South Africa. The visitors did big things on the Rugger field when at Grahamstown, and he speaks enthusiastically of the possibilities of general athletic sports in his own district.

A blizzard considerably upset the North of England lacrosse senior flag ties on Saturday. The big surprise was the overthrow of old Hulmerans (favourites) by Leigh (7-5).

W. Albany is prepared to take on any Australasian sculler who may accompany H. Pearce to England during the summer, with the one exception of Trust.

At a recent sale of blood stock at Buenos Aires, seventeen Polar Star two year old colts fetched £24,992.

## POLO AT LUCKNOW.

### 15th Hussars' Challenge Cup Final.

### WON BY R. W. FUSILIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 4.

The final game in the Lucknow Spring Polo Tournament for the 15th Hussars Challenge Cup was played off this afternoon in the presence of a very large assembly of spectators, between the Inniskilling Dragoons and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The score was very level up to the 6th Chukker, when the Fusiliers got ahead by one goal; and then, out of a good hard play at both ends of the ground, no further score was recorded.

The teams were as follows:—6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Messrs. Humfrey and Sassoon, Capt. Doren, Col. Neil Haig (back).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Messrs. Stable, Ormrod, Thomas, Capt. Johnson (back). The umpires were Genl. Mahon and Major Mort.

The scores were registered as follows:—First chukker, one goal all. In the second chukker both teams got one goal. In the third and fourth bouts the Fusiliers got one goal in each. In the fifth chukker the Inniskillings got one goal, and in the sixth each side scored one goal. After that there were no scores. The Fusiliers thus won by five goals to four.

Mrs. Cookson presented the cup to the winners.

THERE has been a strong agitation in Bengal against the rumoured intention of the Government to appoint some one outside the Indian Educational Service to the post of Director of Public Instruction. The *Englishman* understands that a numerously signed petition from the members of the Educational Service is being sent to the Secretary of State, in which it is stated that any departure from the Standing Orders will injuriously affect future recruitment.

Some excitement, says a correspondent, has been caused at Surjipur and the adjacent villages within the jurisdiction of Baruipore Thana Bengal on account of the sudden appearance of a tiger which has been for the past few days carrying off cattle. On the evening of the 28th instant a cartman in the village of Balbalia, while giving fodder to his bullocks, was pounced upon by the brute and carried off to a distance when a large number of villagers armed with lathis and other weapons gave chase. The brute left the man after mauling him seriously.

## THE HIGH COURT.

### Alleged Infanticide.

### FALSE CHARGE BY INTERESTED PARTY.

A case was disposed of in the High Court Sessions in which a charge of infanticide was preferred against a Hindu woman named Krishnabai (28), who had been committed by Mr. Frank Oliveira on 14th January last.

A special jury sat to help the Judge, Mr. Justice Beamar, who presided over the Sessions. The following are their names:—Mr. E. E. Coombs, (Superintendent, Government Central Press), Foreman, C. Boileau (partner in Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co.), Mr. L. Barraclough (merchant), Mr. K. E. Mackenzie (Mackenzie Saw Mills), Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar (professor, Elphinstone College), Mr. Meherjibhai Nasserwanji Kuka (Swadeshi Mill, Ld.), Mr. J. A. Brandon (Standard Oil Co.), Mr. S. Meyers (David Mills, Ld.), and Mr. Phirozeshah Merwanji Dalal (Messrs. Merwanji and Sons.).

The accused lived in Garakdev. On the night of the 1st January, Krishnibai gave birth to a child. The accused and Gania Krishna Vishnu, her paramour, put the child into an earthen pot and covered it with a cloth thrusting the cloth into the child's mouth, and it was left outside where it was found dead next morning.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, the Advocate-General, with Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, prosecuted, and Mr. Kenneth Kemp defended.

Gania examined, said he was a mill-hand.

The child was born alive and cried. Vishnu was asked to fetch the pot in which accused placed the child and thrust a piece of cloth in its mouth. The pot with the child in it was placed behind the house.

Dr. E. C. Powell, Police Surgeon, in his evidence said that a child could die a natural death as the result of difficult or obstrutive delivery, after being born alive. Death might take place within a few minutes of the birth. The child had died as of suffocation which could be caused by a shock. But that was rarely the case.

The accused stated that she was in very great pain at the time of her delivery. She lost consciousness after the event and did not know what happened.

Mr. Stragman said that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was not wholly true but it was evident that the woman had killed the child by strangulation, though the evidence was left in an unsatisfactory state. Even if the jury found the woman guilty, the extreme penalty of the law would not be passed on her as representations were made in such cases and the extreme penalty was not carried out.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp for the defence said it was a most extraordinary case. The woman fell unconscious after delivery and on recovery was told that she had given birth to a dead child. Vishnu, who was the most important witness in the case, had disappeared. He had had cause to desire the death of the child. The woman had no husband and it had been talked about that there was some impropriety between her and Vishnu. The eye-witnesses were all accomplices and their evidence should be taken for what they were worth. It was quite possible that Vishnu had done away with the child, and then a cock-and-bull story told.

After his Lordship had summed up the case, the jury retired, and returned in a quarter of an hour with a unanimous verdict of not guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict, and discharged the accused.

COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.

The case against Zala Ramji, Samat Mameiya and Gokul Devchand for counterfeiting the King's coin, to wit, rupees dated 1862 with Queen Victoria's effigy, at Kamatipura, 3rd Lane, was finished in the Criminal Sessions of the Bambay High Court yesterday.

The Jury returned unanimous verdicts of guilty against the first and second accused and guilty against the third accused by a majority of seven to two.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, with Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri, defended the third accused. The first and second accused were undefended. Mr. M. Ferrers Nicolson prosecuted.

HAKIM AND HIS PATIENT.

The case, in which Hakim Abdul Sohan, a Unani physician, sued one of his patients, Memon Aziz Hosein of Bombay, for the recovery of Rs. 2,737 as his fees was disposed of by Mr. Justice Macleod. The plaintiff is a physician, practising in Porebunder, Lucknow, and other places. In May last he came to treat Haji Ahmed's nephew in Bombay and received Rs. 700 as his fees. The defendant came to the plaintiff at that time and consulted him and the plaintiff treated the defendant. The defendant then asked the plaintiff to go up-country with him and to treat him there. This too the plaintiff did. But as the plaintiff received no fees except a small sum, he sued the defendant in the High Court. The defendant said that the plaintiff was no physician, and that the plaintiff came and begged him to take him (the plaintiff) up-country and recommend him to some friends of the defendant. The defendant also stated that he was not treated by the plaintiff.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence on both sides, disbelieved the defendant entirely. His Lordship held that the defendant went to consult the plaintiff and that the plaintiff did treat the defendant and that the plaintiff also accompanied the defendant up-country at the defendant's request. The defendant did introduce the plaintiff to some of his friends at Nasirgaon and this the defendant would not have done if he had had no faith in the plaintiff; that plaintiff was treating defendant was clear from the defendant's letters produced in Court. The claim of the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 75 a day for 35 days was extravagant. There was no definite arrangement about fees and the story of the settlement of fees was not very conclusive. Plaintiff admitted having received Rs. 100 altogether and Rs. 500 more would be sufficient remuneration for his work. The only question now remained was of costs.

Mr. Wadia for plaintiff had asked for a decree for 1,000, rupees as that would entitle him to his costs.

After hearing arguments his Lordship certified the case as under section 32 and allowed the plaintiff his costs.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

One Mohanlal Morarji came up to the Bombay High Court with the prayer that the judgment delivered by the City Magistrate of Sholapur, disallowing the petitioner's application to adduce some evidence in connection with charges of defamation preferred against him, by the Station Master of Sholapur, Mr. R. Roach, might be reversed.

The applicant Mohanlal, in his petition stated that he had complained to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway of the Station Master's conduct in connection with the supply of goods waggons to carry fodder during the last famine. The Station Master had brought two suits against him for this. Mohanlal said he had complained to the General Traffic Manager in the interest of the public, and that his complaint was a privileged communication and should be treated as falling under exceptions 1, 8 and 9 of sec. 499, I.P.C.

Mr. Roach contended that the privilege had been frustrated by the text of the complaint having been typed by another man.

The Magistrate said that the publication to the typist should first be shown to have been for the public good, before he could go into the truth of the allegations against the Station Master; and his Worship disallowed the evidence tendered by Mohanlal to prove his complaint.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao heard the matter and after some discussion Mohanlal's application was withdrawn.

SUIT BY NATIVE STATE.

Mr. Lawrence Robertson, Administrator, Junagad State, sued Dharamsey Meghji to recover Rs. 16,000 before Mr. Justice Macleod at the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Setalvad for the defence asked for an adjournment for one month, and said that the defendant had been the agent of the State for several years. He desired to have his accounts adjusted.

The defendant said that he owed the state only Rs. 6,000. He paid that amount into Court, and the matter was adjourned for a month, so that the accounts might be adjusted.

SUIT ON A HUNDI.

The case in which the Credit Bank of India sued Karrimbhoy Golam Hosain Datubhoy and another to recover Rs. 2,500, was disposed by Mr. Justice Davar.

The claim was in respect of a hundi drawn by the first defenant in favour of the second, endorsed by the first defendant to the Bank. It fell due in March 1911. It was presented for payment but no payment was made. Karrimbhoy afterwards died. The second defendant in his defence personally said that he knew nothing of the matter and if a decree was to be passed it should be against the heirs of the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar passed a decree against the heirs of the first defendant, with interest and costs.

LOHANA CHARITY CASE.

Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court, disposed of the case in which the Advocate-General sued the trustees, Fardoonji A. C. Fardoonji and another, of the charity estate left by a rich Lohana named Parpia Pradhan. The estate was worth more than nine lakhs of rupees. The matter had been referred to the Commissioner, who reported that the trustees owed the estate Rs. 27,000. The trustees took exception to this report, but Mr. Justice Davar held that there was a technical breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000. His Lordship ordered the first and second defendants to pay the Advocate-General's cost.

Mr. Bahadurji for the trustees wanted to know what the cost would come to but the Advocate-General would not name the amount.

Mr. Bahadurji pressed the point and Mr. Justice Davar said that the Advocate-General had shown great generosity in excusing the trustees for their past conduct and the Judge could not force the Advocate-General to name the sum.

On this, Mr. Bahadurji said that his Lordship did not know what strenuous efforts had been made during the hearing of the commission to swell the costs enormously.

Mr. Justice Davar said this was a most unwise position for the defence to take up, the defendants then agreed to pay the costs. The matter again came on for the formation of a scheme for the administration of the charities. Mr. Bahadurji urged that there should be no new scheme.

Mr. Justice Davar: "But if you commit another breach of trust for Rs. 27,000?"

Mr. Bahadurji: "That chapter is closed my Lord. Your Lordship ought not to refer to that."

Mr. Justice Davar: "Yes, but there was a technical breach of trust."

The Judge: "What amount will suffice for a caste feast?"

Mr. Bahadurji: "Rs. 2,500. But the number of the castemen may increase."

Mr. Justice Davar finally referred the matter to the Commissioner, to form a scheme.

## "THE SCENE IN COURT."

### Original Report Inaccurate.

On Tuesday morning the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar having taken their seats in the Original Side of Appeal Court at the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice said:—"Mr. Jinnah, our attention has been called to a report in the "Bombay Gazette," which purports to be an account of the conclusion of a case which finished on Friday last. The concluding portion of that report must have caused great annoyance to you and your friends and I think it right to say it is absolutely without foundation."

Mr. Jinnah: "I am very much obliged to your Lordships."

[Copy furnished to the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah with the permission of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Bombay, 4th February 1913.

(Sd.) A. F. D'Souza,
Shorthand Writer, Appeal Court, O. J.

[We much regret to find that the report, as published in our issue of Monday morning, was incorrect, and are glad to have the above account of yesterday's proceedings from Mr. Jinnah. Needless to say, we had no intention of hurting that gentleman's feelings. Our original report was supplied in good faith.—Ed. "B. G."]

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

What has been known as the Treacher and Co. Defamation Case, which has been going on for some months, was concluded yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment. This was a case in which Mr. Robert Barlow, chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co. and certain directors of the same board, complained of defamation on the part of Mr. S. N. Gazdar, a shareholder of the Company, at a meeting of the shareholders held in August last. The libel complained of was contained in words, which Mr. Gazdar was alleged to have uttered to the effect that the accounts of Messrs. Treacher and Co. were false and the directors knew that they were false.

A number of witnesses and experts in accountancy were called to give evidence in the case.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister, instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the complainants; and Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister instructed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Kanga, pleaders, represented Mr. Gazdar.

Mr. Aston in the course of a lengthy judgment stated:—

Three questions arise for determination in this case:—(1) Did the accused make the imputation complained of? (2) Was the imputation defamatory? (3) Was it made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the accused, or of any other person, or for the public good?

As regards the first question, accused in his written statement has denied having said it, but against this there is the evidence of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Lattey, Dr. Sahiar, Mr. Warden, Mr. Paterson Brown, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. A. J. Cursetji. There was thus a mass of direct and reliable evidence in support of the prosecution story that the imputation had been made, including the evidence of persons who could have no motive in falsely implicating the accused. No witness had been called to refute their evidence, though many shareholders were present.

In considering the second point, the Magistrate dwelt at length on the meaning of the word "false." His Worship also took into consideration the position the directors held in the estimation of the public.

ACCOUNTS.

His Worship then concluded:—

"The accounts of Messrs. Treacher and Co. for 1912 have been assailed by the defence on four grounds:—(1) The securities owned by the Company, viz., Bombay Port Trust Bonds and Government paper have been set out on the credit side of the printed balance-sheet, it is true, but opposite item No. IV, "Debts owing to the Company," instead of opposite item No V, "Cash and Investments"; (2) while the investments owned by the Company remained the same as in 1911, a sum of Rs. 5,139-8-10 was shown as interest in 1912 as compared with Rs. 6,893-8-11 in 1911; (3) the interest on securities was shown in profit and loss account instead of opposite item No. VI., "Reserve Fund" of the balance-sheet; (4) an amount equal to the estimated rental value of the premises owned by Messrs. Treacher and Co. was not debited in the profit and loss account and credited to the reserve fund.

PRINTER'S ERROR.

With reference to the first objection, an examination of Exhibit I. shows that precisely the same mistake occurred in the years 1910 and 1911, and, if the balance-sheets of Messrs. Treacher and Co. for those years are examined and the printed balance-sheets, Exhibit A., correspond with the manuscript balance-sheet, Exhibit C., which has been signed by the directors, it will be obvious at once how the mistake arose. Instead of printing the words "Cash and Investments" in their proper place opposite Bombay Port Trust Bonds, as in Exhibit C, the words by mistake have been printed a little lower, opposite "Cash," which is in black type. Mr. McAffee expressed the opinion that the theory that a printer's error had occurred was untenable for two reasons: (a) because the total of the cash would have been added to the total of the investments, if the mistake had been printed in the proper place; and (b) because the item "Deposit on Arms" properly belonged to the category of debts, so that by merely pointing the words "Cash and Investments" higher, the mistake would not have been notified.

The manuscript balance-sheet, Exhibit C, and the previous balance-sheets of Messrs. Treacher and Co., however, show that Mr. MacAffee's opinion was incorrect, for these show that it was not the practice of Messrs. Treacher and Co., to add the items "cash and investments" separately together; and in Exhibit C., the item "Deposit on Arms" like the item "deposit with Government for contracts," in previous balance-sheets was included in the category "Cash and Investments."

It is obvious that the misdescription of the Bonds and Paper as debts was either a clerical or a printer's error. It is obvious also that it was an error of which the directors could have been most interested in notifying themselves, for if it deceived anyone it could only deceive them into a belief that the financial position of the Company was worse than it was in fact, for a large part of its assets, which consisted of Port Trust Bonds and Government Paper, were labelled as "Debts Owing to the Company."

No mention was made of it by the accused at the meeting of shareholders, and the prominence which has since been given by the defence to this petty inaccuracy in the account is, in my opinion, significant. Mr. McAfee, for instance, the principal defence expert, did not shrink at one time from saying, "I should say there was deception about it", and after alluding to it and two other items, viz., the difference in the figure of interest and the omission to make an entry of estimated rent, expressed the opinion that these three items were enough to charge the directors with dishonesty, though later on he modified his previous statement by declaring that the misdescription of the Bonds was not more than an inaccuracy.

DIFFERENCES IN INTEREST.

With reference to the second objection, the explanation of the difference in the item of interest given by Mr. Saher is that in former years the amount paid by the Company as interest on overdrafts was deducted from the item, "Balance of Stock Accounts" in profit and loss account, but in 1912, under the advice of the new manager, the interest paid on overdrafts was deducted from the interest received from investments, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,839-8-10. It is clear, I think, that the difference between the two figures of interest had not occurred to the shareholders on August 1st, 1912, for it is not suggested that the slightest reference was made to it at the meeting and it is impossible to read the statement annexed to accused's written statement, and the evidence relating to the speeches of all of the other shareholders who spoke, without coming to the conclusion that, had the accused or any of them suspected the genuineness of the entry relating to interest, or noticed the difference between items of interest in 1911 and 1912, he or they would certainly have made a point of drawing the attention of the shareholders to it.

In my opinion, the directors would have exercised a wider discretion had they credited the full amount of interest received and made a corresponding debit entry for the amount paid as interest on overdrafts, but, even if all attention had been drawn to the matter, the accused would not, in myopinion, be justified in describing the account as "false" at the meeting without giving the directors a reasonable opportunity of explaining the discrepancy. The defence contend that all the interest received should have been credited to the reserve fund in the balance-sheet and not shown in the profit and loss account; and this question will be considered in its place hereafter. Apart from this, Mr. Saher for the accused contended in the course of his argument that the directors had "deliberately, intentionally, wilfully and knowingly, suppressed the fact that Rs. 1,000 more interest had been obtained and Rs 1,000 more expenditure incurred as payment of interest on overdrafts in order to show that the working profit of the business of the Company was more by Rs. 1,000," and exclaimed that this was the crux of the whole case. When asked to explain his reasons for the contention, he suggested that to rectify the account, Rs. 1,000 should be added to the figure of interest in the profit and loss account, Rs. 1,000 debited as interest on overdrafts on the debit side of the profit-and loss account, and another Rs. 1,000 deducted from the figure showing balance of stock on the credit side.

The figures subsequently submitted by Mr. Saher show that this position was not adhered to, but the words are important, for they show how to the very end in this case accusations have been brought against the directors that they are dishonest and wished to mislead the shareholders. It is obvious that the directors could have had no motive save a desire for brevity when the merging of the two items of receipts and expenditure by way of interest was sanctioned.

CRUX OF THE CASE.

The crux of the case appears to me to lie rather in the third and fourth points raised by the defence. The position taken up seems to resolve itself into two main points. That the balance of profit and loss carried to the balance-sheet must be the actual trading profit of a trading company and hence that such items as interest on investments, transfer fees, unclaimed dividends forfeited, and amount recovered on erased accounts should not appear in the profit and loss account and if a trading company owns premises the estimated rent must be debited in the profit and loss account. So that the actual trading profit for the year may be ascertained.

If a trading company has a reserve fund, and such reserve fund consists of buildings or securities, the estimated rent of such buildings and the interest on such securities must invariably be credited to the reserve fund, and such interest may not be credited to profit in the profit and loss account.

The suggested profit and loss account submitted by Mr. Saher, in the course of his argument as correct, excluded all such items as interest on investments, transfer fees, unclaimed dividends forfeited, and amounts recovered on erased accounts. The witness, Mr. McAffee, who was followed by Mr. Rice, an accountant, who wished on the strength of a few years' practice, to improve on the opinions of the professor, who taught him, appeared at one time to give evidence in support of the binding authority of the principle abovementioned but the result was hopeless confusion, so far as his evidence was concerned, for he maintained at first that the item of estimated rent should appear in the balance-sheet but not in the profit and loss account. "as it is not a payment in cash," "you work the rental through the journal"; it would not be entered in the profit and loss account at all." At the next hearing, he retracted these remarks, and declared that the estimated rent should appear both in the balance-sheet and in the profit and loss account. With reference to transfer fees and unclaimed dividends, such items were correctly entered in profit and loss account; strictly speaking, he would not call transfer fees and unclaimed dividends and amounts received from erased accounts trading, but he would put them there because he had no other place to put them. Later on witness corrected himself to say he would not put them in profit and loss account but show them elsewhere. Finally he declared, "We take precedent as our guide."

On the question of interest, Mr. McAffee observed that the presence of interest" in profit and loss account marked the account as false. I would lay down the rule that interest from investments ought not to appear in profit and loss account. Later, when confronted with the opinion of Prof. Dixie, that interest on investments could fairly be called profit, Mr. McAffee said that was speaking too loosely; for, the investment must be one outside the reserve fund. This explains how, if the investment were not a part of the reserve fund, the interest earned by it might legitimately be shown as profit in profit and loss account; and the first rule contended for, that the profit in profit and loss account, must be the actual trading profit, falls to the ground.

With reference to the suggestad obligation on a trading company to debit, in profit and loss account, an amount equal to the estimated rental value of the premises owned by it, the only authority which the defence was able to produce in support of this contention was a mild expression of opinion that there was no reason why such estimated rent should not be charged, and that the effect of so doing would be that the company would give itself a lease of its own premises. In addition to this the defence relied on certain specific instances in India in which a company adopted the practice, and the vague attempt that the practice was also followed in England and on this slender fabric an attempt has been made to base a binding obligation applicable to all cases in which a trading company owns the premises in which it carries on business.

TRADING PROFITS.

The whole assumption, that the profit which should be carried from the profit and loss account into the balance-sheet, is the actual trading profit for the year, appears to me to be fallacious. In the schedule to the Indian Companies Act, the word profit is explained as the "disposable balance. Had it been the intention of the Legislature that this should be the actual trading profit, I think another item would have added to the balance-sheet, viz. "other sources of income," and the words "disposable balance" would not have occurred; for, it is obvious that items which form no part of a "trading profit," strictly so called, do form part of a "disposable balance." So far as I can see, there would of course be nothing to prevent a company from subdividing the disposable blance in the balance-sheet, so far as to show the actual trading profit for the year and other sources of income, but so long as the sources from which income has been derived during the year are clearly shown in the profit and loss accounts as was done in Messrs. Treacher and Co's accounts for 1912—there appears to me to have been no obligation on a company to classify in the balance-sheet the different items constituting the disposable balance.

Having been driven from the first position, the defence has endeavoured to maintain that, when there is a reserve fund, the interest of such fund, when it consists in securities and estimated rental value of buildings, must be invariably credited in to the balance-sheet under the heading "reserve fund." Although, instances have been produced when an estimated rental has been shown in the profit and loss account, so far as I am aware, no balance-sheet has been produced in which such estimated rental is shown as being credited to the reserve fund. In the book, "Balance Sheets," by Mr. Philip Tovey, relied on by the defence, two specific balance-sheets, Nos. 3 and 24, show interest on securities credited to the reserve fund, and from this an attempt has been made to establish the existence of an invariable rule. This is, however, contradicted by examples 16 and 25 in the same book; for, example 16 shows a company in whose case the reserve fund is invested "outside the business," but no interest is credited in the balance-sheet; and, similarly, in example 25, the balance brought forward for the previous years, and also the very investment of the reserve fund, are shown, but no interest is credited.

In certain cases, no doubt, it may be the intention of the directors of a company to build up a reserve fund and allow the interest on the investments of which it is composed, to accumulate year by year; but the defence have entirely failed in my opinion, to establish a binding obligation on the part of directors invariably to credit the interest of securities set apart as a reserve to the reserve fund.

In further considering the question of "bona fides," there is nothing to show that the accused obtained any expert advice from accountants before making his denunciations. The witnesses depose to the fact that he was violent, that he showed disregard of the ruling of the chairman, that he flourished his arms about, and shouted. The form in which the accounts were issued was—with the exception of the fact that interest paid on overdrafts was deducted from the interest from investments instead of from the balance of stock—the same form in which they had been issued since the year 1907. Notwithstanding this, the accused made grave imputations against the directors, to which a reference has already been made, and the defence have persisted in the imputations to the end. I am of opinion on the evidence that the accusation brought against the directors is groundless, and that the imputation was not made "bona fide" with due care and caution.

I convict the accused and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

TRAMWAY CASE.

Judgement was delivered yesterday by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which the Bombay Electric Supply and the Bombay Tramways Company charged Mr. J. R. Metcalfe, Marine Surveyor, with avoiding payment of the legal tramway fare.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate in his judgment said:—"It has been conceded, on behalf of the prosecution, that the ticket (ex. No. 1) is a genuine ticket issued that day, entitling the accused to travel as far as Sassoon-dock, changing at Grant's-building. By-law 11 provides that any person who has been furnished with a ticket shall, when required, show his ticket to any uniformed servant of the Company, and any person not producing his ticket shall be liable to pay the fare from the place whence the car originally started. It has been argued that, inasmuch as the accused did not produce his ticket when required by Conductor 269, he was liable as aforesaid, and as he refused to pay, he has committed a breach of by-law 12, which provides that no person travelling in a car shall avoid or attempt to avoid payment of his fare, and that, therefore, the production of the ticket (No. 1) in Court did not help the accused. It has also been urged that, the accused having pleaded guilty to not producing the ticket when required, he should be convicted under by-law 27, for breach of by-law 11, even though that was not the offence he was originally charged with.

"I think the accused should be convicted under by-law 27, for a breach of the by-law 12. The moment he refused to show his ticket to the conductor, and all the time he did not show it he was liable to pay a fresh fare from the place whence the car had originally started; and as his failing to pay it then, or when the Company wrote to him, or when Mr. K. Malsey went to him, amounts to his avoiding payment of the fresh fare and he has committed a breach of by-law 12, which is punishable under by-law 27.

"The accused on his own showing has also committed a breach of the by-law 11, and has pleaded guilty to it. I have added that to the offence charged against him. However, as both are one transaction, only one sentence should be inflicted.

"I must say that, when Conductor 269 says that the accused told him that he would remit the fare to the Company, it is not true; it is very likely he misunderstood the accused. The accused denies having said so, and I believe him. I is most unlikely that the accused, who wanted to draw a prosecution upon himself, would have said that he would remit the fare to the Company.

"What is stated in ex A about a ticket having been issued by conductor, appears to be a mistake.

"I therefore convict the accused under by-laws 11, 12 and 27 of the Bombay Tramways Act I, of 1874 I am satisfied from the circumstances of the case that the accused, who is marine surveyor and occupies a very respectable position in life, did not act with a dishonest intencion, i. e., with the intention of saving himself one anna, though, in acting in the manner he has done, he has broken the law and must, therefore, be punished. I think the ends of justice will be met by my sentencing the accused to pay a fine of 8 annas, and Re. 1 towards the Court costs of the prosecution."

LETTER FROM MR. METCALFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the case in the Police Court on the 29th ultimo, in which the Tramway Company prosecuted me for avoiding payment of my fare, I have to say that the prosecuting counsel twitted me with ignorance, of the rules of the Tramway Company, stating that there is a rule that provides that cars shall not wait for transfer passengers, and that such stoppages would cause inconvenience to the passengers in a car thus waiting.

I omitted to point out at the time that if such a rule exists it ought certainly to be deleted or very much modified for the following reasons. The prosecuting counsel also stated that the cars run to time, that is they have a time table to keep to—assuming this to be correct the Company would be causing the occupants of a car no inconvenience if the car arrives at destination up to time, and one may be sure that on parts of the journey such a car would be ahead of time and therefore would be better occupied waiting for transfer passengers rather than running slow to get back to its time table time; the same thing applies with a car running exactly to time the time table, if it exists, presumably provides for a liberal margin below the full speed of the car and therefore any short time lost in waiting for transfer passengers could easily be made up—of course if a car should be running late it is only reasonable that it should not wait. We recognise that the difficulties of keeping a tram service up to time must be considerable and sometimes impossible, but if cars are always running late of time table it would show mismanagement, or an impossible time table, which comes to the same thing. The rule about cars not waiting if not deleted should be worded to provide that if a car is late it should not wait for transfer passengers.

As regards my ignorance of Tramway rules, I lately sent to the Tramway head office for a copy of their bye-laws and regulations also of their rules, to see if I could find the alleged rule which provides that cars shall not wait for transfer passengers; my messenger was informed that there is no book of rules or none available to the public, and he brought me a pamphlet of bye-laws and regulations measuring about 5 1-2 by 4 inches, containing about 49 pages of 21 lines for which they make the exorbitant charge of 12 annas, showing that the Company are not very anxious that the public should know their bye-laws and regulations.

With further reference to ignorance of Tramway rules or bye-laws, when the case against me was being heard there was in court a young man, a European, presumably an official of the senior branch of the Tramway Company, he being there to instruct the prosecuting counsel, who early in the case had a considerable argument with the Magistrate as to whether it could be said that as I had a transfer ticket I had tried to avoid payment. The Magistrate asked for information on the bye-laws and was inclined to be of opinion that it could not be said that I had avoided payment; the prosecuting counsel submitted that refusing to show my ticket amounted to the same thing as avoiding payment, but the case of the Tramway Company had been so carefully prepared that neither the prosecuting counsel, nor the young man instructing him was able at the time to show the Magistrate that a bye-law exists which clearly settles the matter, and that the opinion of the counsel happened to be right; he and the young man between them eventually tumbled up against this bye-law, which if they had known of to begin with would have obviated the argument with the Magistrate. If this is the knowledge the Tramway Company have of their work it is no wonder they give us a bad service.

When I showed in my written defence that the car which did not wait for me was only 30 yards in front of the one I was in, I heard the instructing young man make some contemptuous remark to the effect that being such a great distance off of course the on-going car would not wait. If 30 yards should be too great a distance between the cars it is obvious that the one I was in ought to have run up close to the on-going one, because the one I was in only had to shunt back on to the other line behind some other cars, and there stop and wait for its time to start.

Another cause of apparently unnecessary inconvenience to the travelling public is the rule that a change of cars can only be made at the point clipped on a transfer ticket. I suppose this rule has been made for some reason, but the reason, if any exists, is too subtle for me to understand without explanation. One would think that if the rule is necessary it could be relaxed under certain conditions. I mention a single example of its inconvenience. I was travelling to Sassoon Dock from the direction of the J. J. Hospital on a transfer ticket in a Grant's Building car. On arrival about Whiteaway Laidlaws' my car overtook a Sassoon Dock car which had something out of order and which it took about 3 minutes to set right, in contravention of the regulations I left my car and got into the Sassoon Dock car which was standing 6 ft. off. The conductor of the latter car in accordance with his duty objected as my ticket was clipped to change at Grant's Buildings; I explained that if I did not change when I did I might not have an opportunity of changing into the same car at Grant's Buildings, as my original car might get a little behind and the Sassoon Dock one would not wait for me and this actually did happen, so if I had not contravened the regulation I might have had to wait half an hour at Grant's Buildings, instead of going straight on. In this connection I observed a few days ago that the press published a complaint from a tram passenger that he had to wait nearly half an hour at Whiteaway Laidlaw's corner for a Sassoon Dock car.

I wish to mention one more case of unnecessary inconvenience to the public and that is the inadequate way in which the destinations of cars are shown. To again quote the good service of the horse cars, each route had the cars running on it painted a distinctive colour, so that one could at once distinguish the route of each car. I was informed at the time the change took place that the reason for discontinuing this way of painting the cars was that the electric cars being much more costly than the horse cars the Company naturally wished to work the service with the smallest possible number of cars, and to do this they must be interchangeable from one route to another; this is of course quite reasonable, but the present inadequate method of indicating routes ought certainly to be altered. Under the present arrangement of silly little discs which one can only see a very limited distance and requires a key to interpret for which key one has to pay, and the final destination only shown on the front and back of car, one cannot tell the destination of a car if one happens to be at one side of it; I take the tram daily at Greenstreet for Sassoon Dock approaching the line from that street and thus approaching the cars from the side; If I see a car at the stopping place I may make a hard run for it on a hot day and manage to catch it only to find that it is a Museum East Car and thus useless to me; or if I do not feel very energetic I do not make a run and then find I have consequently missed a Sassoon Dock car. Of course, this must be happening to hundreds of persons every day. I have seen cases where people have had to let a moving car pass them to find out its destination and then have to run to catch it up and get in; of course we know that getting into a moving car is against the rules.

A simple remedy would be to have four large boards well up on each car, one at each end and one at each side, painted a distinctive colour for each route and showing on the board two or three places on the route. For night use these boards could easily be lighted and they would be easily interchangeable.—Yours, etc.

J. G. E. METCALFE.

Bombay, February. 3.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, convicted Abraham, driver of Motor-car No. 869-3, who was charged by Sub-Inspector Sahaji with driving in a rash and negligent manner.

The accused was going along Chowpathy-road, when in trying to pass a victoria and another car, he went to the wrong side and collided with a carriage belonging to Mr. Dayabhai Surajmal, assistant Collecter of Salt Revenue. The carriage was badly damaged.

His Worship fined him Rs. 60, of which Rs. 30 was ordered to be paid as compensation to Mr. Surajmal.

HIS TWELFTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Forth Presidency Magistrate, Saijana Nar

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Betting and the Totalisator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day re. betting on the "Tote," your reporter is quite correct in stating that the charge of 10 per cent. levied on all investments is too high and should be reduced. The duty of all racing clubs should be to foster and encourage sport to the best possible advantage, to owners and the general public. (It is a debatable point which should be considered first as the general public pay the piper, they should have the largest say in the matter.) As in addition to the 10 per cent. deducted on investments, the club receive a fair amount in charges to the enclosures: besides the not insignificant sum which accrues to the fund, by the fractions of 8 annas not being paid —which, calculated on averages, came to over Rs. 1,200 from the first enclosure alone for last Saturday's meeting—also the entrance fees and acceptances paid by owners. As regards accomodation, both are well catered for. From the owner's point of view, the entry and acceptance fees are moderate, and the stakes good in comparison to the value of the horses and ponies engaged. Both they and the general public, I consider, are overtaxed by the 10 per cent. deducted off investments, but I fancy no reduction could be made at present, as I understand the Poona race meeting was run at a loss. If the number of racing days are allowed as in previous years, and the investments increase, the 10 per cent. should certainly be reduced.

Many think that betting should be done away with, but one thing is certain, that the sport of racing cannot be carried on without it. Of the three forms of gambling: (1) stock exchange, (2) tote or "pari mutuel," (3) betting with book-makers from the backer's point of view, is the worst, (i) because he does not know what he may win or lose; (ii) is second because he only knows what he can lose; (iii) is best as he knows what he can win or lose.

Your reporter, in advocating that an owner should declare which horse he means to win, when he has two or more starters running in one race, is wrong in stating that "An owner is required to declare which horse he intends to win with, when starting two or more in England." It is entirely at the owner's option to make a declaration, and this only allows the jockey of the other horse (in the same ownership) to stop his mount to let the one win which the owner has declared with. This rule is seldom made use of and is disliked by many.

In advocating the rule of having all horses in one ownership bracketed together, is fair, both to the public and owner alike.

This is the procedure in France and in the Argentine, in both of which countries the "pari mutuel" and the tote are the only forms of recognized betting. But again, this rule can be easily avoided, by entering horses under different owners' names; which, I fancy could in many cases be done in Bombay without infringing any rule or telling a falsehood; as a fair number of horses and ponies are at present owned under "The so many annas agreement system"—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 3. G. P.

### Distress in Ahmednagar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of common knowledge by now that the district of Ahmednagar, which is always a tract of precarious rainfall and which had its resources considerably weakened by a grievously inadequate rain for the last three years, is now in a pitiable plight, having to face the conditions of a severe famine in eight out of its eleven talukas. As a result of this, a large portion of cattle in the district have either died, or disappeared, or been sold to butchers owing to a very insufficient supply of fodder; and as for the poor rayats in the worst affected tracts, whole villages have been deserted, save for a few cultivators, labourers, and poor artisans. Government are endeavouring to relieve the distress affecting cattle and human beings by means of their usual famine relief measures, such as grants of the tagavi, suspension of land revenue, and the village dole. Moreover, the special feature of this year's famine of Ahmednagar district is the danger of the shortage of drinking water, which will render it practically impossible for Government to start relief works for the employment of the famine-stricken people. Bound by the Famine Relief Code, officials, to whom is committed the charge of relieving famine distress, cannot use any part of the Government funds for helping the people to shift to places where they can find employment. Besides these, there are also cases of distress whom Government relief cannot reach, or who will not avail themselves of the Government methods of help owing to family pride or custom.

Information that has been received from Government Officials like the Commissioner, C.D.; and the Collector of the district and other influential persons in the district, makes it very clear that there is great and urgent need for non-official relief being organized to partially, if not completely, alleviate the two-fold distress in the affected areas of the district. With this object in view, a representative meeting of some of the leading citizens of Bombay, was called on the 16th of January 1913, in the Municipal Corporation Hall, under the presidency of Sir Pherozshah M. Metha, K.C.I.E., and it was decided to start a central fund in Bombay to assist and organize non-official supplementary famine relief in the district of Ahmednagar. Those who were present at the meeting and others who had expressed entire sympathy with the object of the meeting, formed themselves into a general committee, called the "Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, 1913," with a view to render some assistance to famine-stricken cattle and human beings by adopting useful methods of relief through approved agencies.

It is estimated that in order to enable this committee to give some substantial relief to the affected district, not aiming too high, at least a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 would be required. We do not consider it in any way difficult for the committee to collect this amount from various sources, relying as we do, upon the public spirit and the charitable instinct of the people of the Presidency particularly and on the patriotic response from the public outside generally.—We remain, yours, etc.,

H. R. GREAVES,
Chairman, Working Committee.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
GOPAL KRISHNA DEVADHAR,
Secretaries.

Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, January 30th.

### AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

### A Cattle-Kitchen Opened.

A cattle-kitchen to protect the cattle of the famine-striken poor cultivators of Ahmednagar, writes a correspondent, was opened at Nevasa, one of the Taluka towns, on behalf of the Ahmednagar District Famine Relief Committee, on Friday last, by Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, who was at Nevasa at the time on his tour of inspection. The kitchen is located in a shady place, having all the necessary conveniences, such as fencing and vicinity to water. The Famine Relief Committee is grateful to the local authorities who removed the goverment grass depot from this place and made the site available for the cattle-kitchen. After Mr. Madgaonkar had taken the chair, Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, explained the object for which the people were called there and referred to the committees recently started at Bombay and Poona for collecting subscriptions for famine relief purposes. He said that although the kitchen would be conducted under the auspices for the Ahmednagar District Famine Relief Committee, the whole responsibility of actual management and supervision ought to be borne by the local people who, he hoped, would come forth not only with whatever monetary contributions they could make, but would also willingly devote their spare time for the good work. The local people will have to take care of the cattle and will have also to do the more difficult work of selecting only the valuable animals of the most deserving cultivators in order that charity may not be misplaced and wasted. In declaring the cattle-kitchen open, Mr. Madgaonkar exhorted the local people to contribute their humble mite to the fund and to help the kitchen in other ways also. He reminded his audience that all classes, including officials, were directly or indirectly dependent for their maintenance upon the prosperity of the cultivators, and so it was the duty of them all to help the movement for saving the cattle upon which the cultivators of the soil depended so much. Mr. V. S. Ranade, the Secretary of the Local Committee thanked Mr. Chitale and the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee, the local officials and Mr. Joshi for going to the help of the suffering cattle of the district.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Madgaonkar. Another cattle-kitchen will shortly be opened at Lakh.

## INDIA'S ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

Mr. Moreton Ferwen writes to a Home paper:—Sir,—On January 8 you and also the London Press generally, published a cable from India which contained the contents of a letter written by Mr. Montagu Webb, of Karachi, to the "Times of India" (Bombay). Mr. Webb is reported by you to have declared that the statement of Messrs. Samuel Montagu regarding buried gold in India "is wholly incorrect." You add that Mr. Webb "quotes official figures showing that India's absorption of gold in 1912 was only £8,889,000, whereas South Africa's output was valued at thirty-five millions."

It has become important to check Mr. Webb's statements. This gentleman is filling the Press here and in India with denunciations of India Office finance, and he clamours for a gold mint and more gold currency for India. I have dealt with this pernicious agitation in an article in this month's "Nineteenth Century Review." But I venture to ask your attention to the reply of the India Office yesterday (the 15th) to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Alfred Bigland. The official figures for the last calendar year, from January 1 to December 31, give the net import of gold into India at £27,637,627. Nor is this all. For the sales of Council Bills (that is, the sale of Indian rupees for British sovereigns) are given in the same reply at £28,173,143 millions sterling more. Now, if we deduct seventeen millions, the amount of what is known as the "Home Charges" of the Government of India, here is a further sum of eleven million sovereigns abstracted by India last year, making a total of almost thirty-nine million's of gold for the year. I trust that the publication of these sinister figures will put the India Office and also the "City" on their guard.

## A PETTY MUKHTIYAR.

(I)

Beneath a spreading mango tree
A petty Mukhtiyar squats,
A first class rogue and cheat is he
And rich in lands and huts.
And the chaplain old his body clothes
Is spotted with. . . inkspots.

(II)

His shoes have many holes in them
His dhoti too. He is sharp and shrewd
A dirty sheet his puggri bound,
He stirs up strife and feud,
And takes the last pice that he can
From suitor or from sued

(III)

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his ceaseless law
Prove right is wrong and wrong is right
And wrest and twist the law.
His voice has all the melody
Of extra-sharpened saw.

(IV)

And simple peasants passing by
Look in at Cuch'ry door
They love to hear two wrangling rogues
'Gainst one another roar,
And gaping wonder all the while
Which will the other floor.

(V)

On Sunday goes he to his home
With machinations vile,
And forges bonds and other deeds
In cases false, to file.
And he thinks what fools the Hakims are
And smiles a happy smile.

(VI)

He hears his perjur'd witness tell
The Court a lot of lies—
The other side lying still more,
Without the least surprise
A client ruin'd can never draw
A tear out of his eyes.

(VII)

Tutoring, examining witness,
Onward through life he goes
Each day sees cases new begin,
Each day too sees some clue.
One man fleeced, another swindl'd
Has earned a night's repose.

(VIII)

I love thee not, unlovely weight
Me one lesson thou hast taught
That from thy tutored witnesses
No truth is to be sought
And that dalis in every case
May jolly sure be bought.

Hindoo "Patriot."

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

| Date. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| 5 m | 11 9 | 25 4 | m 5 38 | 19 5 |
| | 11 55 a | 28 5 | 4 57 a | 16 10 |
| 6 m | 11 42 | 25 9 | m 6 2 | 18 10 |
| | | | 5 27 a | 16 8 |
| 7 m | 0 19 | 28 7 | m 6 25 | 18 4 |
| | 0 12 a | 26 2 | 5 56 a | 16 8 |
| 8 m | 0 42 | 28 7 | m 6 48 | 17 11 |
| | 0 41 a | 26 5 | 6 24 a | 16 10 |
| 9 m | 1 4 | 28 5 | m 7 11 | 17 8 |
| | 1 10 a | 26 6 | 6 52 | 17 3 |
| 10 m | 1 26 | 28 1 | m 7 35 | 17 7 |
| | 1 41 a | 26 4 | 7 20 a | 17 10 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| Feb. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| „ 5 (Wednesday) | „ 7h 12m | „ 6h 34m |
| „ 6 (Thursday) | „ 7h 11m | „ 6h 34m |
| „ 7 (Friday) | „ 7h 10m | „ 6h 35m |
| „ 8 (Saturday) | „ 7h 10m | „ 6h 35m |
| „ 9 (Sunday) | „ 7h 10m | „ 6h 36m |
| „ 10 (Monday) | „ 7h 9m | „ 6h 36m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 6th, 10h, 51·2m. a.m.; First Quarter, 14th, 2h. 6·9m. p.m. Full Moon, 21st 7h. 33·3m. a.m. Last Quarter; Feb. 28th, 2h. 44·4m. a.m.

## PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m on the 3rd February to 6 a.m. on the 4th February:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 1 | 2 |
| Total mortality for to-day from all causes..... | ... | 81 |

A Motihari correspondent writes:—The other day Mr. Raha, one of the Deputy Magistrates here went out shooting with his younger brother who had come to see him after having sat for the B. L. examination. Mr. Raha's rifle was carried by his younger brother who, through inadvertence, placed his arm in front of the muzzle in his attempt to draw his brother's attention to a bird which he wanted to shoot. The arm had to be amputated and the injured brother is lying in the hospital.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1911-12, issued yesterday says:—The outstanding feature of the year 1911-12 was the visit for the first time in the history of British India of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor to his Indian Dominions. The season was not favourable to agriculturists. The monsoon started well but soon failed, and though its subsequent advances enable moderate crops to be grown in most of the Deccan, Konkan, and Karnatic, the Gujarat crops were in many places a complete failure. In Sind the inundation was low and the cropped area consequently contracted. The Native States of Gujarat suffered even more severely than British Districts: in almost all States suspensions of land revenue were ordered, in most tagai for the purchase of fodder was advanced on a large scale, and in many famine relief works were opened. Test works were opened in a number of British Districts, but relief works were finally found to be necessary only in the Panch Mahals and elsewhere famine operations were confined to making adequate provision for cattle which suffered severely from the very general scarcity of fodder. Tagavi was advanced on an unprecedented scale in several districts and the import of enormous quantities of fodder into the affected tracts was successfully organised. The charitable public gave generously both money and personal assistance, and as a result there was nowhere any real distress of the nature experienced in the famine of 1899-1900. The latent powers of resistance of the agriculturist have been demonstrated to an extraordinary degree during the recent famine. Labour on relief works was confined largely to the infirm and to some of the backward classes who have hereditary prejudices against leaving their homes in search of work. The average rate of wages for unskilled labour hardly fell at all, even in the three most seriously affected districts. The rise in prices was not striking and there was no very marked increase in irrigation. Still more remarkable is the fact that, though there was a bad recrudescence of plague in the Karnatic and elsewhere, the death-rate actually declined and the birth-rate increased.

TRADE.

The trade returns for the Presidency proper show a further advance on last year's record figures, but for reasons discussed elsewhere in this report this advance must be regarded as a merely nominal one and not as an indication of any real expansion of trade. Large movements of treasure account for nearly the whole of the increase under both exports and imports. Exports of merchandise remained stationary; the large decline in the export of raw cotton consequent on the bad season was counterbalanced by a recovery in the opium trade from last year's abnormal conditions. Moreover, large imports of raw American cotton not merely accounted for what increase occurred in the total imports of marchandise, but also served to reduce the price of Indian cotton to the detriment of the presents. The local cotton mills which had suffered severely from the high prices prevailing in the previous year, have profited by the state of the market in the year under review and despite political troubles in Turkey and China which are generally two of their best customers, have considerably improved their output and their profits. The low inundation and the moderate harvest in Sind were powerless to hinder the steady march of trade at the port of Karachi, and the Customs revenue at that port and the Karachi Port Trust earnings both created further records whereas at Bombay both the Port Trust and the Customs Department experience a decline in receipts. There is, however, every reason to suppose that the trade of Bombay has only been marking time temporarily, for the general prosperity of the population suggested by the power of resistance to famine conditions which they have exhibited, is further evidenced by the increase in Salt and Excise revenue consequent on an increased consumption of salt and liquor. The Royal Visit and the famine in Gujarat have given the Public Works Department a busy year while the attention of the Forest Service has been largely occupied with the provision of fodder for the affected States and Districts. With the aid of increased grants from Government, education has been making rapid strides, and the stage, is now within sight at which better rather than more schools will be needed. The co-operative movement has exhibited most encouraging signs of activity and the growing interest in new forms of co-operation is particularly pleasing.

NATIVE STATES.

During the year the death occurred of Meherban Hariharrao Vinayak alias Daji Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad. His son Meherban Vinayakrao Harihar alias Nana Saheb has been recognised as his successor. His Highness Major-General Sir Pratabsinhji, having been appointed Regent of the State of Jodhpur, resigned the gadi of Idar and was succeeded by his adopted son Daulatsinhji.

A good harvest was reaped in Khairpur and Jawhar, but elsewhere the crops varied from fair in Savanur, Janjira and Savantvadi, to very poor in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur. The adverse effects of the weak monsoon were much more seriously felt in the Native States as a whole than in British territory. There was great scarcity of fodder in all the States in the northern parts of the Presidency and even in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha, States there was considerable shortage. Famine relief works were opened in various parts of Kathiawar, in some of the Rewa Kantha States and in Cutch. In all the affected States, measures were taken on modern lines to avert distress, and they appear to have met with very general success. Pagai was advanced by many States on the most munificent lines, special facilities were given for the import of fodder, and the migration of cattle to grazing areas was encouraged and assisted. As a result of these measures, labour rates fell very little and the supply of labour was not markedly in excess of the demand. Despite the unfavourable season the seaborne trade of Kathiawar and Cutch continued to increase, consisting, as it does, to a large extent of through trade from upper India. In most States the revenue has, naturally enough, decreased, while in the majority expenditure has increased considerably owing in part to expenses connected with the Royal Visit, and in part to the large amounts advanced as tagai. The spread of education is evidenced by an increase in the number of pupils in every State except Savanur where the heavy ravages of plague diminished the numbers materially.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

Survey establishments continued to work in Sind and in each of the divisions of the Presidency proper. The number of parties at work on the Talukdari estates was reduced on account of of the famine, but considerable progress was made. The Gujarat field party again devoted some time to the breaking-up of over-sized survey numbers and to the revision of a previous survey. In the Central and Southern Divisions the measurement of sub-divisions was again an important feature of the work, while in Ratnagiri a special staff was employed as usual to measure partitioned estates. In Sind there was no field party this year, but the surveyors were retained and employed on miscellaneous work. Settlements were revised in two talukas in the Dharwar District and in odd villages and groups of villages elsewhere. Revised rates were introduced into two talukas in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, and a revised irrigational settlement was introduced into four talukas in Sind.

LAND RECORDS.

The attention of the Land Records Department has again been very largely occupied with the Record-of-Rights. The Record is complete in all Government villages in the Presidency proper, and has now been re-written throughout a large part of the Presidency, and the new forms are proving a vast improvement on the old in the matter of convenience. In one or two talukas, notably in Ratnagiri, the inaccuracy of the first compilation has necessitated a thorough revision which is being successfully carried out. The revised village account forms which are based on the Record-of-Rights have also been very generally introduced, and, though a certain amount of conservatism has naturally had to be overcome, their advantages have been fully appreciated almost everywhere except in the South Konkan where the land tenures are unusually complicated. The settlement staff was diverted much actively in the measurement of land and classification of sub-divisions of survey numbers, and the public have taken great interest in the proceedings. In one or two districts, increased appreciation, on the part of agriculturists, of the functions of the Record Staff has given rise to disputes on questions, notably those connected with the nature of tenancies, which had hitherto not been seriously raised between the parties. But this is effect is believed to be merely temporary, and in the majority of districts the Record has produced marked diminution in litigation, and in petty cases arising out of land disputes. An authoritative hand-book on the Record has been in course of preparation during the year and it is expected to produce a great improvement in the accuracy and facility of working of the Record. The training of Circle Inspectors in survey matters has been continued but that of Village Accountants has been again held in abeyance.

OCCUPIED AREA.

In the Presidency proper there was a slight increase in the occupied area, but in famine-stricken Gujrat, 17,000 acres of land went out of cultivation, most of it being in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. In Sind the unfavourable inundation led to a very general contraction of the occupied area, amounting in all to 300,000 acres. Nearly two thirds of this area was in the Thar and Parkar District, where, too, area registerd as cultivable decreased by 45,000 acres.

WARDS' AND OTHER ESTATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

Fifteen new estates were brought under the management of Collectors under the Court of Wards' Act. The estates under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer are situated in the tract most seriously affected by the adverse nature of the 1911-12 season. There was an almost total crop failure and one of the severest fodder famines of recent times. Nearly 90 per cent of the land revenue was suspended; tagai was advanced with a liberal hand, and arrangements for the import of fodder and the migration of the cattle to grazing areas were undertaken on a very large scale. In estates under the Manager of Incombered Estates, Sind, the receipts for the year amounted to only about three times the Government assessment and were about 2 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Consequently it was not found possible to pay off so large an instalment of debt as usual.

LEGISLATION.

Three amending Acts were passed and published during the year. The object of the first two—Acts I and II of 1911—was mainly to legalise the appointment of certain necessary officer to the Aden Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality respectively. The Acts also dealt with various minor matters affecting these bodies. The third Act—No. I of 1912—was designed to exempt Co-operative Credit Societies from the disabilities imposed upon creditors of agriculturists by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. Eleven Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council, of which eight were to amend existing Acts and the remaining three dealt respectively with the abatement of smoke nuisances in Bombay, the registration of medical practitioners, and the licensing of race-courses. In addition to these Government measures, leave was granted to the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri to introduce a Bill dealing with the education of Mussalmans in Sind. The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Bill for the Registration of Charities was reported on by a Select Committee but did not proceed to a second reading before the close of the year.

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association of Bombay will be held on Wednesday evening at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, to consider a Representation to Government regarding Vernacular IV Standard Examination, the Council of the Association.

The draft representation of which we have received a copy states:—

Whatever the reasons may be which led to the introduction of this examination by the Department, this examination appears to be in direct contravention of an explicit prohibition laid down in paragraph 12 of the Resolution issued by the Government of India on 11th March 1904, which says: "In future there will be only two examinations preceding the University course. The first of these, the primary examination, will mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction, and will test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools. But it will no longer be a public examination held at centres to which a number of schools are summoned; it will be conducted by the inspecting officer in the school itself." The Council beg leave to point out that this primary examination as at present conducted in Bombay city has become a public examination held at a number of centres to which schools are asked to send their students.

The Council are emphatically of opinion that no useful purpose can be served by such a public examination, to which pupils of different schools are summoned, and in which they are subjected to a common mechanical test, without regard to the special conditions prevailing in each school or the special features of its instructions. If it be intended to test the real proficiency attained by the pupils in the highest classes of primary schools, it does not appear likely to fulfil such a purpose, subjecting as it does pupils of the average age of 8 or 9 to the unsatisfactory test of a written examination, exposing them to all the evils of cram, and putting much strain upon their youthful faculties.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROGER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

I. Friday next, the 7th instant, there will be a combined parade with the Bombay Vol Rifles at Santa Cruz, Rendezvous on the flats on the East side of the Corps standing Camp at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

II. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd instant, and closes with the divisional Officer Commanding inspection on Monday morning, the 10th March 1913.

III. There will be a meeting of Officers and Sergeants of the Corps at the Office of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. this Wednesday evening the 5th instant at 6 p. m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

87 Regtl Institute.—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Regimental Institute will be closed from 2 p. m. on Saturday 8-2-13 to 12 noon 17-2-13.

35. Annual Camp.—Saturday, 8th inst. The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday, 8th February 1913.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m., and march to Mahaluxmi Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-55 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side-Arms.

Members of both companies are requested to send their bedding, etc. to the Fort Headquarters, not later than 1 p. m. on Saturday, 8th instant. All Kits should be distinctly marked with the Owner's name and Company. Also labels with owner's name plainly written, to be pasted on the Butt of their Rifle.

36. Inspection and Practice.—The G. O. C. 6th (Poona) Division will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 companies at Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi Battery on Monday 10th February.

Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 2 p. m. Sharp.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

Members are requested to wear "Khaki Shirts" which can be obtained at Headquarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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## THE GREAT JAIN SANGH.

A Palitana correspondent writes:—Seth Khetshi Khaishi J. P. a leading wealthy Jain merchant of Bombay has come here with a large party of Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jains on a pilgrimage to the sacred Setruja Hills. The Sangh consist of over 5,000 Jains coming from Bomboy, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujrat. Palitana being the sacred place of the Jains hundreds of them come down here every year but seldom has the town witnessed such a vast assemblage of pilgrims of one sect at one time. All these pilgrims have been accomodated in the different Jain Dharmshalas. They all go up the Hills in the morning and there perform Puja and come down in the afternoon. They are sumptuously entertained and very carefully looked after by Sheth Khetshibhai. The whole town of Palitana, its Hills and the innumerable sacred temples thereon afford a very lively and interesting scene on this unique occasion.

Seth Khetshibhai is a leading philanthropic member of Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain community and has spent some lacs of rupees in charities in Cutch, Kathiawar and Bombay. During the last famine, he gave thousands of rupees to several Panjrapoles in Kathiawar and Cutch and spent thousands again in relieving the distress of the poor famine striken people in both these provinces. He opened several big cheap grain shops in these provinces from where grain was supplied to the needy and low class people at half the market price.

On the evening of the 25th instant in a large meeting of the whole Cutch Sangh under the presidency of Sriyut Gulabchand Dhadha M.A., Seth Khetshibhai was presented an address in a silver casket by the Jain Vidya Prasarak Sabha. The Seth has already given Rs. 50,000 to this Sabha for maintaining a boarding institution for the poor cutch students. Speeches were made by Messrs. L. H. Mesri, B.A., LL.B., Manilal V. Kothari and Gulabchand Dhadha in which appreciation was expressed of the various charities of Seth in suitable terms. Seth gave Rs. 5,000 to the Sabha on this occasion and thanked the members for giving him the honour of an address.

The next day another meeting was held by Seth Khetshibhai, in honour of Captain Meek, the Political Agent of the Gohilwad Prant, who came there with Mr. H. N. Goselia, M.A., LL.B., his Deputy Assistant to see Seth in connection with his Scheme of opening a Dispensary in the adjoining town of Chok. On this occasion Mr Meshri made a very touching appeal to all those present to contribute their mite to the fund so as to assist Captain Meek in carrying his noble and humane work. There was a ready response to this appeal. Seth Khetshibhai gave Rs. 6,000, his brother Seth Hemrajbhai gave Rs. 4,000 and several others gave good sums, swelling the figure to Rs. 14,000.

On the evening of the 26th instant a large gathering was held in the compound of the Maasingji Tennis Club which H. H. the minor Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Kumer Shri Jallubha Saheb, the heir-apparent of Morvi, all the officers of the State and many Cutchi gentlemen attended. Mr. Meshri said that the object of the meeting was to express a sense of gratitude to Major Strong on behalf of the Seth and Sangh for the help he had given to them on this occasion and proposed Kumer Shri Jallubha Saheb to the chair. After this Seth Hirjibhai Khetshi on behalf of his father read the address proposed to be presented to Major Strong, the administrator, by the Seth and the Sangh. In this Address reference was made to the kind help given to Seth Khetshibhai and his Sangh by Major Strong and his officers, as also to the friendly relations that have been existing between the Palitana State and the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain community. Major Strong in accepting the address, contained in a beautiful silver casket, sincerely thanked Seth Khetshibhai and the members of the Cutch Dassa Oswal community for their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by him and his officers. He said that the relations between the Palitana State and the Cutch Jain community had all along being cordial and friedly and therefore it was a pleasure to him and to his officers to render all possible assistances to them and further expressed a sincere wish that such friendly relations may continue. Then a vote of thanks in very fitting words was proposed by Mr. M. V. Kothari to Kumar Shri Jallubha Saheb. After this all those present went into the club rooms to enjoy the entertainments provided by Seth Khetshibhai.

On the 27th a big Darbar was held by the State in honour of Set Khetshibhai when princely Najrana present was made by Seth Khetshibhai, Hemrajbhai and several other Jain Seths to H. H. the minor Tahkore Saheb and Kumar Shri Jallubha Saheb.

The Sangh leaves here to-day by five special trains. The Bhavnagar Railway had made all arrangements for the party and sent the Traffic Inspector, Mr. Odhavji Virji with the Sangh to them all possible assistances.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

There has been no rain in the Indian area, but the depression from Persia, is now commencing to affect Baluchistan, and if it is well developed it is likely to give rain in Northern India during the present week.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in northwest of India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and northern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana; the minimum is above normal in lower Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hyderabad and Nizamabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—An area of slightly low pressure, which is probably connected with the depression from Persia, is shown to-day over lower Sind and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the central parts of the country with the exception of the south-east Central Provinces. Light to moderate cloud has appeared also over the greater portion of the Punjab. Jask reports moderate rainfall.

A few dust or thunder-storms may occur in lower Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and possibly in the central parts of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 4th February, 1913, was 30·031 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 87 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

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